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"WE MUST HANG TOGETHER"

SPEECH BY LORD NORTHCOT IN PEKING.

REASONS WHY THE ANGLO-JAPANESE ALLIANCE SHOULD BE DROPPED.

PEKING, November 17th.

Lord Northcliffe in a speech to-day before a large representative gathering of the Anglo-American Association said:—

"I am gratified to find in far away Peking there is an outpost of the great movement towards Anglo-American unity, which has had such marked manifestation in the United States and Great Britain during the last few years. These manifestations are many. For example, the purchase of the Sulgrave Estate, the ancestral home of the Washington family, hidden away in the heart of little England, by joint subscriptions of Americans and British has given us a shrine, to which every year thousands of Americans and British make pilgrimage for the consecration of Anglo-Saxon unity. The presentation by the United States of the Lincoln statue to the national Valhalla at Westminster is another."

OUR SIMILARITIES.

"The glorious brotherhood of the British and American Fleets in 1917 and 1918 shows the world that when trouble comes, the English-speaking nations, whatever their trivial family disputes, unite as one man in the cause for which they struggle—for Magna Charta, for the rights of man, in the long Civil War, for the Cavaliers and Roundheads, in the 17th century, and in the great struggle for freedom, which, beginning at Boston Harbour, culminated in the great victory of Washington's army at Yorktown."

"The influx of many diverse nationalities into the United States has not weakened the fibre of the British stock, which has spread westward from Plymouth in the north and from Jamestown in the south. To this day among the chiefs of the Federal Government of Washington it is rare to find any other than British names. With the same common law, the same ideas, many graces, and the same love of home, and family, we still, after three centuries, are a very similar people. Never in history has there been a time when we should be closer together than at present. Here in the Far East our interests are identical."

DESIRE FOR FAIR PLAY.

"Neither of us desires any monopoly of power or commercial supremacy. Both desire fair play for China and the safety of the interest of civilization. At present at Peking there is what may appear from afar a kind of commercial earthquake but I doubt whether the wealth of China, the resultant of the toll of its 400,000,000 inhabitants, is likely to suffer a serious permanent blow in consequence of what is happening to-day. In any case it is a matter for the Chinese. Our aim is the uplift and stabilization of China in order that she may take her place with the nations."

"The great Conference at Washington, to which for many months we have been looking forward with such expectancy, has not yet reached the stages when it is necessary for Anglo-American co-operation to display itself to the world. The United States, Canada, and thousands in Australia are much concerned at the prolongation of the Alliance beyond the intentions of the original makers—the Alliance by which Japan has benefited beyond her wildest dreams."

VIEWS ON THE ALLIANCE.

"Before entering Japan, I thought it wise in view of the hospitality, which had been offered me by Japanese friends, to explain my exact position with regard to the Anglo-Japanese treaty. I said: 'During the last two years I have been gradually coming to the conclusion that the Anglo-Japanese Agreement has outrun its usefulness. Japan faithfully carried out her compact during the war and has been magnificently rewarded for her services. The purpose of the Washington Conference—a meeting of equals—is to reach a mutual agreement but the United States is handicapped by an arrangement already made by Japan and Great Britain concerning China, the chief problem of the Pacific.'

"That statement did not meet with the protest which might have been expected from Japan. The organs of the military party did not appear to like it. Some newspapers, which pretend to be English but which are Japanese and conducted by the military party, did not like it. A number of newspapers publicly approved as much as they dared and many newspapers and people told me that they welcomed anything that would rid them of the perpetual censorship under which the Japanese press lives. For the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, by strengthening the hands of the military controllers of the press, weakens the freedom of the Japanese newspapers."

A DICTATORSHIP OF FOUR.

"Japan seems to be in much the same position as Germany before the late war. Nominally a democracy, she is absolutely governed by four men, whose intentions may be judged by looking at the constantly changing map of the Far East and the immense expansion of Japanese armaments. That this military party is hostile to the United States can be gathered from many of their publications, which are obviously approved by the four rulers of Japan."

"They have absolute power over the printing press. We took little notice of the threats of Bernhardi before the war and Americans are not worrying themselves much about 'If Japan and America fight' by the famous Japanese Lieutenant-General Sato or Hiramoto's 'Shall Japan and America fight?' or other dozens of such publications on the market. These works show lamentable ignorance of the United States, her economic power, her fleet and her capacity for raising armies. Moreover, they display absolute ignorance of the state of feeling throughout Australasia, the near neighbour of Japan."

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(Continued at foot of next column.)

THE FINANCIAL CHAOS IN CHINA.

Owing to extreme financial depression in the markets of Kiangsi province, says a Chinese news agency, the proposed flotation of eight million dollars on the security of the wine and tobacco taxes and the stamp taxes of this province has been given up by the authorities. As a consequence, Mr. Tsai Ju-kai, former Civil Administrator of Kiangsi, and now Director-General of the Kiangsi-Nanchang Railway, and his assistant, Mr. Cheng, suddenly left Kiukiang for Shanghai. It is believed that Mr. Tsai's departure without previous notice is due to the fact that the company is not in a position to pay the interest and capital of the loan from the Japanese industrial development corporation of Tokyo (about nine million dollars) without a fresh loan from some other source. The financial market is extremely barren in Kiangsi and consequently the order from Peking for the retention of the receipts of the government wine and tobacco bureau for the Ministry of Finance in order to meet foreign debt obligations has been rejected by the provincial administration under General Chen Kuang-yuan.

Another message reports that the students of the Wuchang High Teachers College who have been in Peking demanding funds for educational purposes have been successful and have returned to Wuchang. The monthly expenditure of eighteen thousand dollars will be taken from the revenues of the Government Wine and Tobacco Department, and it is believed there will be no further controversy over the question, because the money has been sanctioned by General Wu Pei-fu, High Inspector-General of Hubei and Hunan Provinces.

"These British people, as far as I can make out from the contact with masses of them, detest the Anglo-Japanese Agreement as heartily as the Canadians. That the Anglo-Japanese Agreement has had the effect of strengthening the military party in Japan in its relations with the United States and even with Britain is obvious to those who follow events. During the last few months we have had intimations in the British Parliament that the Agreement was regarded with favour by the British Government. I trust that the British delegates at Washington realize by contact with our American friends that the Agreement is regarded, I think slightly, as hostile to the United States not by intention but in result. At this moment one rejoices to see that it looks as though President Harding's splendid effort for the reduction of armaments will succeed, but reduction does not mean the absolute elimination of warfare. I believe that Britain at long last will abandon the Agreement in the interest of progressive Japan, in the interest of the United States and in our own interest, and the result will be a better understanding between the nations in the Pacific and America and particularly Australia."

WHAT ABOUT SINGAPORE.

"The Japanese war-books, to which I have referred, accurately represent the military party of Japan. They constantly flit the United States with having no base in the Far East. They seem to regard Pearl Harbour as the nearest important American sea-station. When the Americans came to our assistance in 1917 there were certain bases in the south-west of Ireland to which we were very glad to invite them. If at any time the United States is menaced in the Far East, if at any time her magnificent work in Philippines is disturbed, is there any reason why Singapore should not be available for their fleets? It seems that our position is that Britain and America must hang together in the Far East or some time or other be changed separately. Like everyone I am eager that the delegates at Washington shall establish lasting peace in the Pacific and also for China. I believe that peace will be hastened and made as permanent as possible for the continuous efforts of the Anglo-American Societies throughout the world."

"That there are trade disputes everywhere we know. American methods are somewhat hasty and do not always display the knowledge we have gained by experience in the Far East. The position is exactly the same as before the war when we went through a phase in Great Britain called the American invasion of our trade. People said that we should be driven not out from our own but, as a matter of fact, British trade in no way suffered. I find, as I travel round the world, that John Bull, in spite of being a perpetual growler, is doing uncommonly well, and extremely well in such American outposts as the Philippines. The trade disputes, prior to 1917, did not interfere with the union of hearts and fleets in 1917. With the Irish question out of the way, and it is well on the way to it, I believe that cordial Anglo-American handshakes will result. I am glad to know that the Anglo-American Society in Peking is doing a not inconsiderable share towards that result."

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

PEKING, November 18th.—Lord Northcliffe, was the guest of the Anglo-Chinese Association at a Chinese luncheon to-day. In his speech he admitted the necessity of a certain proportion of the Boxer Indemnity towards the education of Chinese students, adding that they should be educated up to a certain standard before leaving China so as to ensure that they did not return to China devoid to a proper knowledge of Chinese learning. A hundred persons were present, including the most distinguished Chinese and British residents.

THE JAPANESE IN FUKIEN.

[BY ORRIN KEITH.]

So much is the Japanese sphere of influence in Fukien talked of in the papers which are opposed to Japan's aggressive policy on the Asian mainland, that one rather expects as a matter of course to find Foochow a second Mukden with little brown soldiers in profusion and all of the strategic points in the hands of representatives of His Imperial Majesty.

But Foochow presents no such appearance. There are very few Japanese to be seen in the city and none in uniform. Almost no Japanese are to be found outside the cities of Foochow and Amoy. Such as there are in the provinces are reported to be merely merchants engaged in business in the same way as Americans, English or French. There is certainly no outward appearance of Japanese aggression in Fukien Province.

There are, however, many Japanese citizens in Fukien. They are Formosan Chinese who have come over to the mainland in search of fortune and are none too scrupulous as to the manner in which their riches come to them. These men disobey the local regulations and defy the local authorities and when they get into difficulties fall back upon their Japanese citizenship and call upon the Japanese Consul for help.

That there has been an effort in the past to take advantage of this situation as an excuse for the installation of Japanese police boxes and other methods of extending Japanese control is hardly to be disputed. For the present, however, all such efforts seem to have ceased and nothing is heard locally of Japanese aggression since the boycott of two years ago. The Japanese Consul apparently gives no more support to this cowardly element than is legally required, and joins the local officials and the representatives of other countries in wishing the whole Formosan crew in Formosa or elsewhere.

Nonetheless those who are most ready to see Japanese aggression report the presence at the Japanese Consulate of an unusually large number of constables, twelve in all. This they feel is a much greater number than is necessary to serve papers and attend to the constable's duties where the population is so small. These men are not in uniform as a rule but are to be seen daily going to various parts of the city, apparently upon tours of investigation, and always returning at nightfall with their reports. To the Chinese these men are simply Japanese spies making a very complete survey of the city of Foochow.

The general situation is similar at Amoy. There are more Japanese to be seen than at Foochow and there is also a large number of Formosan Chinese. In the city itself there is no evidence of aggression, unless we are to consider a few unnecessary constables as such evidence. The one piece of evidence of present-day Japanese aggression in Fukien, however, is to be found near Amoy. At the mouth of the Pei Chi or Dragon River, on which Amoy is situated, is the island of Quemoy. It is neither large nor populous. Nor has it any valuable mineral or other deposits. It has not even a harbour where small boats can find shelter. Yet to this island, according to the Chinese authorities, the Japanese have sent agents provocateurs to stir up trouble and make an excuse for the demand that Japan be allowed to station police there.

The underlying motive for this activity is alleged to be military. Amoy lies directly opposite Formosa and possesses a harbour which not only claims to be the most beautiful on the China coast but is excellent as well from a practical point of view. Japan has more than once shown a very firm determination not to have any other nation get a foothold upon the Fukien coast and her actions have given rise to repeated accusations that she would make the province even more than a sphere of influence.

Quemoy, although without economic value, could be so fortified as to command the entrance to Amoy harbour and the Chinese assert that such fortification is the ultimate aim of the Japanese and the reason for the recent disturbances upon the island. The matter has hardly gone far enough for a disinterested observer to determine the probable truth of this allegation. On the other hand, in the face of Japan's record for aggression in China, it would be rash to say that the allegation is wholly without foundation. Particularly is this the case when it is impossible to name any other reason for continued Japanese activities upon what is practically a barren island. The burden of proof in respect to her own justification seems to be upon Japan.

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Trade C'tres	Shansi	Wuchow
Newchwang	Ichang	K'Chauwan
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HONGKONG AND ITS DEPENDENCIES, MACAO.

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EAST COAST OF SUMATRA.

BRITISH AND AMERICAN SQUADRONS IN CHINA AND JAPAN.

OFFICERS OF COAST & RIVER STEAMERS.

SUPREME COURT.

[BEFORE THE CHIEF JUSTICE (MR. JUSTICE REES DAVIES, K.C.).]

CLAIM BY HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANK.

The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation made a claim for foreclosure and sale in respect of property pledged with the Bank by Mr. F. C. Jenkin under an equitable charge. Mr. F. C. Jenkin, who appeared for the Bank, said that the securities amounted to less than 25 per cent. of the total debt, which was \$202,074.73.

His Honour made an order in terms of the claim, dispensing with an account, and directing that costs of the action should be paid out of the proceeds of the sale.

CONTRACTS FOR PEANUTS.

Damages for breach of two contracts relating to the sale of 100 tons of Chinese peanuts, for delivery in Seattle, were claimed by a Vancouver firm—the Vancouver Milling and Grain Co., Ltd.—from Messrs. Le Beau, Ltd.

Mr. F. C. Jenkin, who moved for judgment, read a budget of evidence taken on commission in Vancouver. Counsel explained that the contracts were made on behalf of Messrs. Le Beau, Ltd., by their agent, Mr. A. G. Spencer, but the firm subsequently repudiated them, refusing to recognise Mr. Spencer's authority to act for them. An amount of \$9,770 Canadian currency, representing the difference between contract and market rates at the time of the repudiation, was claimed.

The Judge gave judgment for the claim and costs.

A DEBT OF \$40,000.

AND AN ALLEGED PARTNER WHO ABSCONDED.

Arising out of recent litigation, an action was brought in which the plaintiffs, Messrs. Getz Bros. & Co., are trying to prove that a Chinese named Lam Kai Pang was a partner in the firm trading under the name of Tang Sun Loong, who closed down, the object of the issue being to establish a claim for \$40,000, debt due for goods delivered.

Mr. C. G. Alabaster appeared on behalf of the plaintiff and Messrs. Eldon Potter and F. C. Jenkin for the alleged partner.

Mr. Alabaster said that Messrs. Getz Bros. & Co. had four contracts with the firm of Tang Luy & Co., two of them for the delivery of tin plates, and two for paper. These contracts were dated between March and May, 1920. A broker's name did not appear in the contract as they were arranged with defendant's own contractor. The first contract was signed and "chopped" by Fung Chang Wah, the secretary of the firm, and the other three by Tang Luy & Co. Judgment was given on the 14th September for \$35,000 against the first defendant, Tang Sun Loong, as chief of the firm. He absconded when the firm closed down in December of last year. He would prove that Lam Kai Pang tried to cover up all traces that he had been a partner. He would also prove that both people, Tang Sun Loong and Lam Kai Pang, were partners together and that there was a partnership agreement between them, which was destroyed by one of them in the presence of both and also in the presence of a third man who would be called upon to give evidence. It was destroyed with the intention of covering all traces of the fact that Lam Kai had been a partner. He would prove that on many occasions the defendant admitted that he was a partner. The Chinese name of the firm, Tang Luy & Co., was a combination of two names of the partners. On the 7th May, 1920, at the very time these contracts were being entered into, a letter was written by both partners of the firm to the secretary. This letter was signed by Tang Sun Loong and Lam Kai Pang and written in Chinese on the firm's note paper, and was addressed to Fung Chang Wah. The letter gave the Secretary certain financial interests in the firm. On every \$1,000 profit the secretary was to receive \$250 as a present. Mr. Alabaster submitted that the letter, or the original being produced in Court, was sufficient evidence alone to prove that these two men were partners.

The Chief Justice: Is the signature of the defendant admitted?

Mr. Alabaster: It is admitted, my lord. Continuing, Mr. Alabaster said that he would prove that in 1919 Fung Chang Wah was engaged by the firm as secretary. The address of the firm was 14 Wing Lok Street. Both defendants were present when Fung Chang Wah was engaged. Lam Kai Pang was introduced by Tang Sun Loong to Fung Chang Wah as his partner. All three sat down at the same table and the position of secretary was discussed and arranged. From that time until December, 1920, Fung Chang Wah remained as secretary in their employment. During that time he had had many conversations with the partners and many opportunities of finding out that they were partners. He had seen the firm's books and the partnership agreement between the two men. The managing partner was Tang Sun Loong. The other partner, Lam Kai Pang, did not do office work daily, but had been consulted by Tang Sun Loong on matters of importance, and all big orders were referred to him. He was responsible for the finances of the firm. He occasionally made advances to the firm and so did Tang Sun Loong. These monies were entered in a special book, which was entitled "The In and Out Book."

In the year 1920 the firm removed from Wing Lok Street to 63, Connaught Road Central. It was there in the month of May, 1920, that the letter from the partners to the secretary was received, and it was at this stage that the contracts were entered into. The letter was handed to the secretary by the defendant in the presence of the missing partner. Mr. O'Dell, representative of Messrs. Getz Bros. & Co., the plaintiffs, would also tell the Court that he very often called at their office at No. 66, Connaught Road. The man Lam Kai Pang was often there. Mr. O'Dell

SUMMARY COURT.

[BEFORE THE POISSNE JUDGE (MR. JUSTICE COMPERTZ).]

A PARTNER SUED.

A Chinese firm of money changers, the Tai Lee, sued one of the partners, Ho Ching-po, for \$360.85, being \$458 money received by defendant for the use of plaintiffs, and \$102.85 money lent.

Mr. F. C. Vaux (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Grist) for the plaintiff said plaintiffs started business at the beginning of the Chinese year, with defendant as managing partner. In September defendant wrote to the other partners summoning a meeting, as the business had not been profitable. The meeting was held and defendant was dismissed and another manager appointed in his place. Defendant was still a partner, and there were sixteen partners in all. The business was in process of being wound up, and when the accounts were made up the firm would be dissolved.

Mr. A. H. Crew (of Messrs. Hastings and Hastings) who appeared for the defence, urged that until the accounts were completed no one knew what defendant owed; he might not owe anything at all.

Mr. Vaux submitted that that was quite outside the point. The accounts showed that \$102.85 had been lent to defendant, and a debt paid to defendant on behalf of the firm had been entered up in the accounts as having been received, but defendant still had it.

The Judge thought defendant's point of view was that when the accounts were taken he would pay what was due, or the firm could sue him for that amount.

Mr. Vaux said that if any partner was allowed to receive money on behalf of a firm and to put it into his own pocket, he became a secured creditor in the firm.

Mr. Vaux contended that no partner was allowed to do that and that if he did so, he could be sued.

The Judge pointed out to Mr. Vaux that he brought no authority to Court in support of his contentions and said he would either adjourn the case for him to do this or give judgment for defendant.

The case was accordingly adjourned until Saturday morning.

DANGEROUS DOG

DESTROYED.

COOLIES ATTACKED IN ROBINSON ROAD.

A Chinese chow dog, belonging to a man living at 29, Robinson Road, was destroyed yesterday morning, by the police. The animal was ill-tempered and on the previous day it bit a coolie, who was passing by the house and attacked another coolie outside its master's home, yesterday morning. Both coolies were removed to the Government Civil Hospital for treatment. The animal, it is stated, was not suffering from rabies, but the Colonial Veterinary Surgeon is making a post-mortem examination as a precautionary measure against the likelihood of any such disease existing.

would say that Tang Sun Loong was the paper expert, and that Lam Kai Pang was the metal expert. Mr. O'Dell had discussed the contracts with Tang Sun Loong who spoke English fluently. This man would never give a decision until he had consulted his partner, Lam Kai Pang. On two or three occasions the two were present and Tang Sun Loong would translate his partner's words by saying "we accept" or "we refuse" as the case would be. Tang Sun Loong was the managing partner.

In December, 1920, the secretary went to Canton and returned to Hongkong on the 10th of that month. He went to the shop, but there was nobody there and he had not seen Tang Sun Loong since. He stayed about for some time and found out that arrangements were being made to sell the business. In due course he received his salary from the hands of the cashier, who was a brother-in-law of the defendant, Lam Kai Pang. This cashier said to secretary: "You have had a good employer, to pay your salary up to now."

Lam Kai Pang also gave him a typewriter (an Underwood), which was the property of the firm. He also gave him a lamp and an iron bedstead, also the property of the firm. He also told him that he would give him three months' salary if he would give him back the letter, dated the 7th May. At that time the secretary of the firm could not find the letter. The letter had since been found. Later the secretary was employed by the plaintiff's firm. After some time, the cashier of Tang Luy & Co., called upon Fung Chang Wah at his private house. The cashier threatened to kill him if ever he gave evidence to the Court. The matter was then placed in the hands of the solicitors.

Mr. Harry Oswald O'Dell, the first witness called said that he was the manager of the plaintiff's firm at Hongkong. He came to the Colony in December, 1919, and had done a lot of business with the firm of Tang Luy & Co.

Witness gave evidence bearing out the statements made by Mr. Alabaster. On one occasion Lam Kai Pang came to his office and asked him not to proceed with the action as Tang Sun Loong had cost him a lot of money and many losses. Witness replied that the matter was entirely in the hands of his attorney.

Cross-examined by Mr. Eldon Potter, witness said that the amount involved was \$40,000. He did not forget this, but did not take action at the time as he was working on other big deals. He simply side-tracked it, as he had a five lakh deal to occupy his attention at the time.

After some further cross-examination in the hands of his attorney.

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After some further cross-examination in the hands of his attorney.

Cross-examined by Mr. Eldon Potter, witness said that the amount involved was \$40,000. He did not forget this, but did not take action at the time as he was working on other big deals. He simply side-tracked it, as he had a five lakh deal to occupy his attention at the time.

After some further cross-examination in the hands of his attorney.

M. C. L.

FINANCIAL RESULT OF A YEAR'S WORK.

The following is the result of the recent Bazaar and of the year's entertainments held under the auspices of the Hongkong Women's Guild and Ministering Children's League:—

Police Staff: (Mr. T. H. King).....\$1,182.45
Concert in June.....250.00

Quarry Bay Stall (Mrs. Reid).....\$1,412.45
Naval and Dockyard Stall (Mrs. Bowden Smith).....1,813.60

"May flower".....\$1,927.52
Chrysomel.....31.80
Lucky Well.....164.70

St. Paul's School Stall (Miss Woo).....1,500.00
St. Stephen's School Stall (Miss Middleton Smith).....613.30

Bellios School Stall (Miss Clarke).....1,363.10
Military Stall (Lady Kirkpatrick).....\$1,447.75

"Blue" Stall.....\$1,447.75
Goldfish Stall.....247.00

Peak Stall (Mrs. Laferantz).....\$4,695.63
Kowloon Stall (Mrs. Nightingale).....1,334.05

Victoria Stall (Mrs. Middleton Smith).....439.14
Tea Garden (Mrs. R. Hancock).....921.60

Children's Plays.....730.67
Fortune Tellers (Mrs. Lewis and Mrs. Roffey).....401.50

Punch and Judy (Mr. E. W. Bird and Mr. R. Sutherland).....32.00
Parcels (Mrs. Knight).....73.15

Dog Raffle (Mr. Eric Rice).....16.50
Gate Money.....23.00

Various donations not credited to Stalls.....617.69
Victoria British School Branch (per Mrs. Shaftain).....283.00

Taikoo Entertainment.....\$250.76
Sale of Work.....143.00

Proceeds of dance given at Wiseman's (per Mrs. Shaw).....305.76
Total.....\$15,812.55

A further sum as the result of the Kowloon British School Fête, held on November 23rd, is to be added later.

The allocation of the above funds to Home and local charities will be published after the next meeting of the Committee.

"SNATCHING" IN THE STREETS.

Three further charges of "snatching" were heard by Mr. Lindsell, yesterday. In one case a man was charged with snatching a pair of ear-rings, valued at \$32, from a woman, who was walking along Hillier Street. The complainant showed her injured ear to the Magistrate. The woman and her sister-in-law, who was with her at the time, chased the thief and raised an alarm. A Chinese constable effected an arrest. Mr. Hall asked for a remand. He said he had been instructed by defendant's wife to appear in the case, but on learning the nature of the theft, he had no wish to represent the accused. He asked for a remand in order that fresh legal assistance could be engaged if so desired. The defendant was remanded for one day.

A Chinese boy, aged 15 years, described as a student, was sentenced to 48 hours imprisonment and 10 strokes for snatching a baby's fancy cap, the front of which was adorned with the Chinese gold emblem. A shop-keeper in Lyndhurst Terrace gave chase and caught the boy.

For snatching a gold hair-pin from a Chinese woman in Gough Street Mr. Lindsell sentenced a man to one month's hard labour and twelve strokes.

A HARBOUR NOISANCE.

MAKING FAST TO VESSELS UNDER WEIGH.

Capt. J. S. de Wolf, master of the s.s. *Huichow*, took action at the Marine Court, yesterday, against 18 boat people for making fast to his vessel before she had moored at a buoy.

Capt. Spencer said he was making for buoy C38, with sufficient way on for the ship to reach the buoy. He was "beached" by boats and lighters—all on the starboard side. In consequence the ship would not answer her helm and in order to avoid drifting on the *Ralph Moller*, he had to put the engine full ahead and the boat had to be hoisted by the police.

The police launch came on the scene and 18 licensees were before the Marine Magistrate (Lieut. Conway Hake, R.N.R.) in consequence. They were each ordered to pay a fine of \$10 or go to prison for 14 days with hard labour. The Magistrate sternly warned the defendants that if any of them were guilty of the same offence again the punishment would be imprisonment without the option of a fine.

COAL OUTPUT TEST.

A fortnight's output test is to be taken at Caerau Colliery, Glamorgan, which was recently closed. The works will be shut down permanently if the output is unsatisfactory. The Labour Member of Parliament for the constituency, Mr. Hartshorn, has warned the miners that the output has steadily declined during the past seven years, with the result that the winners have been involved in a heavy loss.

SPORT.

CRICKET.

K.C.C. v. CIVIL SERVICE.

In this League match at Happy Valley on Saturday, at 2.15 p.m., the following will represent Kowloon:—J. P. Robinson, B. D. Evans, J. Stalker, O. Dance, Capt. Spinks, C. I. Stapleton, R. Panton, F. R. Macaskill, Lt. A. E. Macdonald, F. E. Thompson and E. L. Bragg.

The following will play for the Civil Service:—G. R. Sayer (capt.), E. W. Hamilton, E. B. Reid, H. E. Strange, W. H. Edmonds, E. C. Fincher, F. J. da Roma, F. J. Ling, R. C. Witchell, E. E. Dunkley and A. N. Other.

K.C.C. 2nd XI. v. CIVIL SERVICE 2nd XI.

The following have been selected to represent Kowloon in this league match, at home, on Saturday, at 2.15 p.m.:—A. O. Brawn, C. P. James, F. W. Lawrence, D. M. Goodall, E. F. Spinks, E. J. Edwards, H. Overy, E. W. Alderson, L. S. Bates, F. Evelyn and R. E. Lindsell.

I.R.C. 2nd XI. v. POLICE C.C.

The following will represent the I.R.C. 2nd XI. at home, in this League match against the Police C.C., on Saturday, at 2.15 p.m.:—E. A. Moosdeen (capt.), N. M. Bux, A. A. Fattydad, N. Kitchell, A. H. Madur, A. K. Minu, R. Nazarin, O. Rumpah, M. Sadick, Y. A. Wahab and E. Moosdeen.

I.R.C. v. C.R.C.

The following will represent the I.R.C. 1st XI. in this League match against the C.R.C. 1st XI. on the latter's ground, on Saturday, at 2.15 p.m.:—A. el Arculli (capt.), M. H. Abbas, A. H. Rumjahn, S. H. Ismail, S. D. Ismail, J. S. Curran, S. A. Ismail, O. Ismail, S. A. R. Ismail, S. Abbas and D. Rumjahn.

CRAIGENGOWER v. H.K.C.C.

This friendly fixture will be played on the Craigengower ground on Saturday at 2 p.m. The following will represent the home team:—B. W. Bradbury, U. M. Omar, H. M. Major, J. P. Wilson, S. Jex, D. S. Marsh, E. C. Rock, A. A. Paice, C. G. Anderson, A. A. Fattydad, and Y. Abbas.

FOOTBALL.

Mr. R. J. Wilton presided at a meeting of the League Management Committee held at Victoria Barracks last evening. The following also attended:—Mr. Gr. May, Messrs. Williams, Hollands, Masters, Rodger, James, Robertson, Ip Kau and N. L. Bailton (Hon. Secretary).

After lengthy correspondence was read in connection with postponement of fixtures and Clubs turning out late, the Secretary laid before the meeting a protest from the Hongkong Club against Kowloon in the league match on October 29th resulting in a win for Kowloon by one to nil, which stated that Kowloon played an unqualified man, Eve of H.M.S. *Cairo*, in this match and claiming the points for the game. Letters between the League Secretary and the Kowloon Club were read and it appeared the Kowloon played Eve in deference to instructions given by the league secretary.

The meeting decided to bring to the notice of the H.K.F.A. the conduct of the Kowloon Club and to award the points to the Hongkong Club; the second division team to forfeit to their opponents the points obtained in their match on the same day for playing Adams without permission of the League Management.

W. Hyder was suspended from league football for four weeks and to take no further part in games against the Chinese, for his conduct in the match United v. South China "A" on November 12th when he was ordered off the field for rough play.

For late arrivals on October 29th, H.M.S. *Curlew* and Kowloon were to be censured and informed that a repetition would end in a fine.

Owing to the *Carlisle* delaying the matches in the second division it was decided to scratch this team out of the league if the ship does not arrive by 28th inst. Messrs. Morris (Navy) and James (Police) were elected to the Management Committee vice Messrs. Masters and Swan. Mr. Jones (Navy) was elected to the Referees' Board vice Mr. Masters.

The Kowloon Club applied for Pascoe and Mason to be reinstated to the second division of the league but the meeting referred the application back for further information.

HOCKEY.

HONGKONG v. 22nd PUNJABIS.

A match between the Hongkong Hockey Club team and the 22nd Punjabis was played on the U.S.B.C. ground, yesterday evening. A strenuous game resulted in a draw, no score was made.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

In the "Bogey Pool" Competition played over the Old Course at Fanling last week-end, the following returns were made:—

R. A. Purves (5) 1 up (Winner).
R. Appel (10) all square.
J. H. Dodginton (14) all square.
H. A. Lamport (15) 1 down.
B. D. Evans (18) 2 down.
A. G. Lindsell (7) 2 down.

TINKER TOYS

FOR

TINY TOTS

TOY SHOWROOM NOW OPEN

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

MANDER BROTHERS

OLSINA

le dernier mot

WATER PAINTS

Particulars and shade books on application.

SOLE AGENTS:

LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

Tel. 1741.

HONGKONG

NEW DANCE RECORDS

6130 THAT NAUGHTY WALTZ

6144 ON MIAMI SHORE

6144 IF YOU COULD CARE

6144 MAZIE

6144 TWO SWEET LIPS

6144 KISS ME IN YOUR DADDY'S ARMS

6144 I SPOILED YOU

3383 TODDLE

3379 SIAM SOO

3379 MAKE BELIEVE

3379 ANSWER

3379 O-H-I-O

3379 MY MAMMY

3379 DO YOU EVER THINK OF ME

3368 FEBBLES

FANDANGO

ANDERSON'S

Wm. Powell

TELEPHONE 3146.

GENTLEMEN'S HIGH CLASS

DRESS WEAR.

BEST in VALUE. LATEST in STYLE.

NEW STOCKS JUST RECEIVED IN

GLOVES | COLLARS | SCARVES | FOOTWEAR
SHIRTS | TIES | SOCKS | WAISTCOATS

DRESS SUITS

A SPECIALITY.

Newest materials, excellence of workmanship

and finish guaranteed.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SOCIETY OF ST. VINCENT DE PAUL
MAJOR CAR DRAW.

ONE BOOK OF TICKETS (Nos. 0151 to 0200) has been LOST. Of this book only seven tickets (Nos. 0151, 0152, 0153, 0158, 0159, 0162 and 0160) had been sold. The public are notified that all tickets in this book except the above seven have been cancelled. The book is being reprinted and all the fifty tickets will bear the signature of Messrs. A. H. Cameron and Mrs. J. J. Cameron on behalf of the Hazard Committee. Holders of the above seven tickets are requested to return their tickets to Mr. A. H. Cameron, Messrs. Cameron Bros., Ice House Street, who will issue new tickets bearing the same numbers in exchange.

W. G. FITZGIBBON,
Chairman, Hazard Committee.
11803

NOTICE

THE Captain, Owners and Agents disclaim any responsibility for debts incurred by the crew of the s.s. *Arhu* now in port at Hongkong.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

THE NEW GRILL ROOM will be OPENED FOR DINNER on the Night of 30th November, 1921.
Patrons are, therefore, notified that the present Grill Room will cease to exist as such after 11 p.m. on that date.
Table Book for St. Andrew's Night will be transferred to the New Grill Room.

[177]

HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

THE COMMITTEE has decided that the following shall be the SETTLEMENT DAYS for the year 1922—

Thursday, 26th January
Monday, 27th February
Tuesday, 28th March
Thursday, 29th April
Monday, 29th May
Tuesday, 30th June
Friday, 30th July
Monday, 28th August
Tuesday, 29th September
Friday, 29th October
Tuesday, 30th November
Thursday, 31st December
By order of the Committee,
P. TESTER,
Secretary,
HONGKONG STOCK EXCHANGE.
[1787]

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

DEEP WATER BAY LINKS.

THE NEW APPROACH PATH leading from the Motor stand to the Clubhouse has been completed. All cars should be driven straight into the Motor Stand and passengers should enter the Course by way of the new path only.
The Police have instructions not to allow cars to draw up on the Main Road in front of the Course to discharge or take up passengers. Caddies should only be engaged at the Clubhouse, and no caddies should be given on any account.

J. B. ROSS,
Hon. Secretary.
[1796]

"SAM YICK" FIRE CRACKERS.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that our well-known brand of FIRE CRACKERS known as "SAM YICK" are only obtainable through our Authorized Agents—
Mr. Ah Cheong of Cheong King Wo—
Raw Silk Merchant,
No. 23, King Yut Moon, Canton.
Mr. K. Yatming of Ming Kee Matting Manufacturing, No. 3, Ngan Chow St. Honan, Canton.
Mr. Lung Ching San,
c/o Sang Fat Company, 71, Bonham Street, West, Hongkong.
The public are hereby warned against imitations sold by unauthorised persons.
SAM YICK FIRE CRACKERS MANUFACTORY, TAIKONG, SHUN TACK, CANTON.
[1793]

REPULSE BAY HOTEL.

ST. ANDREWS NIGHT.

THE USUAL TEA AND DINNER DANCES will not be held on WEDNESDAY, 30th November, 1921.
[1795]

UNION CHURCH.

A SALE OF WORK will be held by the Ladies Committee in the ground of Union Church on WEDNESDAY, 7th December, at 3 o'clock.
A good selection of plain and fancy articles suitable for Christmas presents, Sweets, Buns, etc., etc.
Tea will be served. Admission Free. [1786]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS of the letting by Public Auction Sale, to be held on MONDAY, the 28th day of November, 1921, at 3 p.m., at the Office of the Public Works Department, by Order of His Excellency THE GOVERNOR of one Lot of CROWN LAND at Mount Davis in the Colony of Hongkong, for a term of 75 years, with the option of renewal at a CROWN RENT to be fixed by the Surveyor of His Majesty's Lands, for one further term of 75 years.

PARTICULARS OF THE LOT.

Lot No.	Locality.	Boundary Measurements.	Cont. Acre	Annual Rental	Upset Price.
1.	Lot 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100.	100 feet by 100 feet.	100	100	100
2.	Lot 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200.	100 feet by 100 feet.	100	100	100
3.	Lot 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300.	100 feet by 100 feet.	100	100	100

[1796]

INTIMATIONS

THE CHINA LIGHT AND POWER
COMPANY, (1912), LIMITED.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Offices of the Company, 87, George's By Lane, Chater Road, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 10th December, 1921, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of receiving the Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ended 30th September 1921, and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors. THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be closed from THURSDAY, the 1st December 1921, until SATURDAY, the 10th December 1921, both days inclusive. SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., General Managers.
Hongkong, November 19th [1774]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION

First TOURNAMENT of Season.

THEATRE ROYAL.

SATURDAY, November 26th

at 8.15 p.m.

Main Event

FEATHERWEIGHT CHAMPIONSHIP

OF THE COLONY.

TEDDY NEAL... c. Leading Stoker Barry

Hongkong... B.M.S. "Cairo"

Prices \$5 (ring-side) \$3 reserved and

\$1 (unreserved)

Booking at Mountina.

Members only (on production of Current

Membership Card) TUESDAY, November

22nd, General Public WEDNESDAY,

November 23rd to SATURDAY, November

26th. [1753]

HONGKONG BOXING ASSOCIATION.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the

SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL

MEETING of the HONGKONG BOXING ASSO-

CIATION will be held at Messrs. Jardine

Matheson & Co., Ltd.'s Board Room on

TUESDAY the 29th day of November, 1921

at 5.30 p.m. for the following purposes—

1. To receive the General Committee's

Report and Statement of Accounts for

the year ending the 30th day of Sep-

tember 1921.

2. To elect a Chairman, Vice-Chairman,

Official Referee, Manager, Secretary

and Treasurer and the General Com-

mittee for the year 1921-1922.

3. To appoint an auditor.

AND NOTICE IS HEREBY ALSO GIVEN

that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL

MEETING of the Association will be held at

the same place immediately on the termina-

tion of the Annual General Meeting for the

purpose of considering and if thought fit

passing the following resolution as an Extraordinary

Resolution, that is to say—

"That the Articles of Association be al-

tered as follows—

(a) By the substitution of the word

'June' for the word 'September'

in the 12th line of Article 12.

(b) By the substitution of the word

'a' for the word 'on' in line 1 of

Article 13.

(c) By the substitution of the word

'July' for the word 'October' in

line 2 and of the words '30th

September' for the words '31st

December' in line 4 of Article 17.

(d) By the substitution of the word

'July' for the word 'October' in

line 2 of Article 22.

(e) By inserting immediately after

Article 25 the following new

Article—

"25c. Where it is proposed to pass a

Special Resolution the two meet-

ings may be convened by one

and the same notice, and it is to

be no objection to such notice

that it only convenes the second

meeting contingently on the re-

solution being passed by the re-

quisite majority at the first meet-

ing."

By Order of the General Committee

GEORGE G. N. TINSON,

Hon. Secretary and Treasurer.

Hongkong, 21st November, 1921. [1779]

WE BUY

used

POSTAGE STAMPS

Collection and Large Lots for

Spot Cash.

Tell us what you have for sale.

Do not send without first writing

to us.

No cheap lots wanted.

GRACA & CO

Dealers in Postage Stamps, Toys,

Fictorial Post Cards, Garden Goods, &c

No. 10, WYNDHAM STREET,

HONGKONG.

P.O. Box 220 [176]

DAIRY FARM NEWS

MADE DAILY AND ALWAYS IN STOCK

Best Sausages... 30 cents per lb.

Pork... 45

Bologna... 60

Liver... 60

Oxford... 70

Pressed Beef, ready for the table 60 cts. per lb.

Brown " " " 60 " " "

Pork Pies 25 and 50 cts. each

Cooked Ham \$1.40 per lb.

Smoked Beef to order 75 cents per lb.

THE DAIRY FARM, ICE & COLD

STORAGE CO. LTD. [1796]

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS

Let us be lying at this Office for
Boxes of KX, LM, LN, LR, LT, LU,
LW, MA, MR, MZ, NB, NP, A

WANTED—Really first class Chinese
Clerk in foreign office, Canton. Apply
stating salary required. Box NW, Care
of Daily Press Office [149]

FOR SALE—"Southern Bride" Excellent
Cigars, manufactured by Walter E.
Olsen & Co., Manila. Usual price \$5. Sale price
\$4.00 per box of 25. Contents guaranteed.
TABAUERIA FILIPINA. [180]

GOVERNESS Required for two Girls, 11
and 7. Residence in Shanghai. Apply
Box NU, c/o Daily Press Office. [148]

DEC. 15th. Please keep this date for
Madame Lottie Gordon's afternoon
Christmas Concert City Hall for Christmas
Gift Fund for the Blind Home and Polio Home.
[147]

TO LET.

GODOWN at Yau-mai.
For particulars apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMA-
TION CO. LTD. [146]

TO LET.

GODOWN at Sam Shui Po near
Cosmopolitan Dock. Large open com-
pound in front suitable for the storage of
Metal, Lumber, Ores, etc. Marine Lot
approach either from land or water side.
For particulars apply to—
W. G. HUMPHREYS & CO. [1234]

WANTED.

WANTED, by an experienced STENO-
GRAPHER well qualified to hold a
position of responsibility. Appointment with
a business concern. Can furnish exceptional
recommendation from present employer.
Apply Box No. 1831
c/o Daily Press Office. [1789]

SS. "PAUL LECAT"

COMPAGNIE DES MESSEGERIES
MARITIMES.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from MARSEI-
LLES in connection with above Steamer
are hereby informed that their Goods with the
exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are
being landed and stored at their risk, into the
Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown
Co., Ltd., at Kowloon, whose delivery may be
obtained immediately after landing.
Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless
intimation is received from the Consignees
before Noon, To-day, requesting it to be landed
here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the
Underwriter. Goods remained unclaimed after
the 26th Inst., at Noon, will be subject to rent
and landing charges.
All claims must be sent in to me on or before
the 26th Inst., or they will not be recognized.
All damaged packages will be examined by
Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on SATURDAY,
the 26th Inst., at 10 a.m. when claims must be
No Fire Insurance has been effected.

R. BODENFUSER,
Acting Agent.
Hongkong, November 20th, 1921. [1780]

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM EUROPE AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"TSUYAMA" MARU

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees
of Cargo are hereby informed that their
Goods are being landed and placed at their
risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf
and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon,
where each consignment will be sorted out
mark by mark and delivery can be obtained as
soon as the Goods are landed.

Optional Goods will be carried on unless
intimation is given to the contrary before
NOON, TO-DAY.

Goods not cleared by the 29th Nov., 1921,
will be subject to rent.

Damaged packages must be left in the
Godowns for examination by the Consignees
and the Co.'s representatives at an appointed
hour on Tuesday & Friday. All claims must
be presented within ten days of the steamer's
arrival here, after which date they cannot be
recognized. No claim will be admitted after
the goods have left the Godowns.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA,
Agents.
Hongkong, November 22nd, 1921. [1790]

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile
Marine and R.M. Navy.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room,
Officers' Room, G.P.O.'s Room, Restaurant,
Concert Hall, Church.

Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.
Motor Launch "Dayspring" [148]

TO SECRETARIES OF CLUBS AND
OTHER INSTITUTIONS.

ALL preliminary notices of forthcoming
meetings, lectures and entertainments,
sent for insertion in the news columns of the
Hongkong Daily Press, are charged for at the
rate of \$1 each, (as announced in May last issue
of last year) providing that they do not occupy
more than four lines. In future if this space is
exceeded they will be placed in the advertising
columns at the prevailing rates.

INTIMATION

W. & A. GILBEY'S

PORT-INVALID

A very fine vintage Wine.

On sale by all compradores

and at

A. S. WATSON &
CO. LTD.,

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

PHONE No. 18.

BIRTHS.

FORREST.—At Shanghai, on November
18th, to Mr. and Mrs. A. M. FORREST,
a daughter.

SKINNER.—At Hankow, on November
13th, to Dr. and Mrs. A. H. SKINNER,
a son.

THOMSON.—At 139, The Peak, on Novem-
ber 23rd, to Mr. and Mrs. J. B.
THOMSON, a son. [1802]

HONGKONG OFFICE: 104, DES VOUX RD., C.

LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, NOVEMBER 25TH, 1921.

THE ANGLO-JAPANESE
ALLIANCE.

LORD NORTHCLIFFE, since his arrival in
the Far East, has on three or four occa-
sions publicly expressed his opinion that
the Anglo-Japanese Alliance has outlived
the period of its usefulness and that its
continuance is now a barrier to harmoni-
ous international relations. The purpose
of the Washington Conference—a meeting
of equals—is, as LORD NORTHCLIFFE
says, to reach a mutual agreement,
but the United States, his lordship
declares, is handicapped by an arrange-
ment already made by Japan and Great
Britain concerning China, the chief prob-
lem of the Pacific. It is difficult to see
how the United States can be really
handicapped by the existence of an agree-
ment whose purpose is to preserve the
sovereignty and integrity of China and to
defend and maintain in China the policy
of the open door and equal opportunity
for the trade and commerce of all nations
which Mr. JOHN HAY, a former American
Secretary of State, formulated, and to
which every foreign Power interested in the
trade and commerce of China subscribed.
Americans have been suspicious of the
Alliance because it was generally sup-
posed—though there has never existed any
ground for the supposition—that in the
event of an outbreak of hostilities between
the United States and Japan—not
necessarily over anything that may
occur in China—it was obligatory on
Great Britain's part, because of this
alliance, to join forces with Japan
against America. No Englishman be-
lieves in such a possibility under any

conceivable circumstances, and we can-
not imagine that any large body of
thoughtful Americans who have any
acquaintance with world politics could
maintain in discussion this view of
the Alliance. When we read such views
as those to which LORD NORTHCLIFFE has
been giving expression we ask ourselves
what would have happened to China if
that Alliance had not existed? Is it not
true to say that China's acquiescence in
Japan's famous twenty-one demands was
averted by the fact that this Alliance
existed? Many people at least put that
to the credit of the Alliance. It is
well known now that those demands
or "Desires," as Japan prefers to
regard them, were presented to China
without any previous consultation with
Great Britain, and it may reasonably be
assumed that China was saved from the
infringement of her sovereignty which
these demands involved because they were
disapproved by Japan's Ally when they
came to her knowledge. If Great Britain,
occupying the special relationship with
Japan that she does, had not used her
influence to get the most objectionable of
those demands withdrawn, what other
foreign Power would have ventured to
intervene with such effect? If the
Washington Conference results in some
agreement for the protection of China's
sovereignty and independence which will
prove more effective than the general
pledges which have existed for the past
fifteen or twenty years, then a good reason
may be created for allowing the Treaty
of Alliance between the two Powers to
lapse. We are viewing the question more
from the point of view of China's
interests than any other, and we have
never been able to understand the
hostility to the Alliance which, in the last
year or two, has developed in China.

Undoubtedly in the eyes of many Chinese
the fact that Japanese imperialism has
made the progress it has done in China
in recent years, has compromised Great
Britain and raised doubts as to the
sincerity of her professions, simply
because it has been inferred from the
existence of the Alliance that Britain
must be in secret sympathy with Japan's
activities and the designs with which she
is popularly credited. Many British
residents in China would welcome the
dissolution of the Alliance for the simple
reason that it would serve to dispel such
illusions; but in China's own interest and
in the interests of equal opportunity for
the trade and commerce of all nations
they would wish to see created in its
place a wider international alliance for
the maintenance of the objects which the
Anglo-Japanese Alliance was avowedly
intended to serve.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

[THROUGH ROUTE'S AGENCY.]

WASHINGTON CONFERENCE.
FRANCE FACED WITH INDISPUTABLE DANGERS.

WASHINGTON, November 24th.

It is learned that, speaking at yesterday's discussion on land disarmament, M. Briand opposed detailed discussion because France was faced with indisputable dangers and could not reduce her army unless other Powers supported her. He added that without such guarantees limitation of land armaments was impossible.

CHINESE MATTERS.

It is understood that the Far Eastern Committee decided that like must be abolished and a new arrangement made under the Root resolution. This implies acceptance of the financial consortium by China, also the pooling of the existing railway concessions, as far as their operations are concerned, in order to prevent discrimination between trades of different nationalities.

Dr. Wellington Koo presented a plan for the restoration of Chinese tariff autonomy in three stages. A special sub-committee is considering a plan, which, Mr. Sze explained, was a twelve and a half per cent. duty from January next, followed by a period during which China would be permitted to fix her own rates, finally achieving complete autonomy.

THE CHINESE MARITIME CUSTOMS DISCUSSED.

WASHINGTON, November 24th.

A communiqué states:—The Far Eastern Committee, at which Mr. Hanihara was present for the first time, discussed the Chinese Customs. Mr. Wellington Koo made a statement emphasising that China did not desire to interfere with the present administration of maritime customs or with the devotion of the proceeds to liquidation of foreign loans on which they were secured. He proceeded to give a brief account of the origin of Chinese Treaty tariffs. In concluding he declared that as prices mounted the Treaty Powers had not requested a revision of tariffs and China had not asked for a revision as the revenue collected from other sources was inadequate to meet its requirements.

ITALY WANTS TO PARTICIPATE.

Italy's desire to participate in the Chinese consortium was revealed in an interview with Signor Albertini, one of the Italian delegates to the Conference, and Signor Ricci, the Italian Ambassador. Signor Albertini argued that Italian participation might remove some of China's objections to the plan as a whole. He added that the subject had not yet been considered in any formal way by the Conference.

EARLIER CABLES.

LAND ARMAMENT NOW UNDER DISCUSSION.

WASHINGTON, November 23rd.

The delegates of the five leading Powers to-day held their first executive conference to discuss land armaments.

LATER.

The Conference has apparently reached no definite declaration of policy. It is reported that none of the Powers has proposed a concrete pronouncement in support of the French attitude.

Sub-committees have been appointed to deal with aeroplanes, gas, and other aerial means of warfare.

Japan has appointed Mr. Hanihara, to be a member of the delegation, the appointment being immediately due to Baron Shidehara's illness.

MR. ALFRED SZE'S VIEWS.

LONDON, November 23rd.

Mr. Alfred Sze (Chinese Minister to the U.S.) in an article in the *Westminster Gazette*, emphasises that no nation is more desirous of peace than China, and says that China is affected vitally by the territorial arrangement growing out of the war settlement, which must be righted to a just consideration of the Chinese before there can be permanent peace.

China comes to the Conference confident that its sovereign rights and legitimate national interests will be recognised and respected, and will gladly support any conclusions reached for that purpose and a result which will enable all other nations having interests in the Pacific to maintain their sovereign rights and legitimate national interests.

ADMINISTRATION OF CHINESE CUSTOMS.

LONDON, November 23rd.

It is learned on good authority that the British delegation would favour the creation of a commission to administer Chinese customs and debt. Britain only desires the same consideration for her interests as is given to other Powers.

REPARATIONS AND CREDITS.

WILL GERMANY DECLARE BANKRUPTCY?

LONDON, November 23rd.

It is noteworthy that Dr. Wirth, in the course of last night's speech in the Reichstag, said that the question of credits Germany needed to be bound up with the Washington Conference. That the latter was bound to consider international treatment of the whole question of debts has been the theme recently of a number of writers, who declare that a universal congress to deal with the financial and economic problem is imperative before January 15th, otherwise a declaration of bankruptcy on Germany's part may have irreparable consequences. It is pointed out that even liberal French economists have recently been demanding the sternest military measures in the event of Germany's default, and M. Briand's speech at Washington declaring the impossibility of France disarming strengthened the arguments of those who plead that the question of debts be made not a Franco-German but a world problem.

Meanwhile the Reparations Commission has returned to Paris from Berlin. Its members are reported to be divided on the subject of measures for compelling Germany to meet her obligations.

FEDERATION OF BRITISH INDUSTRIES PLAN.

LONDON, November 23rd.

The report of a special committee of the Federation of British Industries on German reparations says there is a growing opinion in Britain that any attempt to enforce the present reparations scheme would lead to the collapse of Germany, and declares that it is impossible to return to pre-war trade conditions until methods of liquidating the war debts of the nations have been settled. The report suggests transference of the obligation between Governments into obligation between individuals by the creation of mortgages upon German Railways, shipping, and other industries. These securities would be handed over to the Allied Governments, who would dispose of them to individuals. The report also suggests the utilisation of German energies under Allied experts in restoring the railways of Central Europe and Russia and in constructing public works in the undeveloped regions of Africa, South America, and Asia.

INTERNATIONAL SHIPPING CONFERENCE.

ARTIFICIAL RESTRICTIONS SHOULD BE ABOLISHED.

LONDON, November 23rd.

Fourteen maritime nations were represented at the inaugural meeting of the London International Shipping Conference. Sir Owen Phillips, presiding, declared that the shipping situation made practical co-operation between ship-owners throughout the world inevitable. He instanced the fact of the superabundance of vessels exceeding the world's needs for several years, and advocated that the older ships, also new inferior vessels, should be broken up. Sir Owen declared that if the countries represented at the Conference abolished half of the artificial restrictions a greater number of steamers would be employed.

HEAVY CASUALTIES IN BELFAST.

STERN MEASURES OF REPRESSION DEMANDED.

LONDON, November 23rd.

Belfast was quiet this morning, but though the police and military were very active in the disturbed areas the public were most apprehensive of fresh outbreaks by gun-men and bombers.

Yesterday's outrages, in which the corrected casualties total 10 killed and 60 injured, spread terror and indignation among the citizens, who are demanding stern measures of repression.

TREATY WITH AFGHANISTAN.

NEW STEP IN ANGLO-AFGHAN RELATIONS.

DELHI, November 23rd.

A satisfactory Anglo-Afghan treaty has been signed at Kabul. The treaty marks a new step in Anglo-Afghan relations as an agreement between equal independent States. The most important points are that no Russian Consulates will be allowed on the frontiers, and that the treaty does not involve a British subsidy, although it will be signified by a valuable gift of material to the Amir.

TAX REVISION BILL.

U.S. LEGISLATION ON DOMESTIC TAXES.

WASHINGTON, November 23rd.

The Senate passed the Tax Revision Bill, which is considered to be probably a temporary measure. It repeals the excess profits and transportation taxes, most of the so-called "nuisance" and luxury taxes, and generally reduces individual taxes. It increases the Corporation Tax to 12½ per cent.

The House of Representatives has adjourned sine die.

FRANCO-KEMALIST TREATY.

SENATE COMMITTEE MAKES IMPORTANT RESERVATIONS.

PARIS, November 23rd.

While generally approving the Kemal treaty, the Foreign Affairs Committee of the Senate made important reservations. The Committee asks what were the precise duties and instructions of M. Franklin-Bouillon had he exceeded them?

The ex-Premier, M. Ribot, pointed out that the treaty caused Britain to raise serious objections, which ought to be met. He added that all the Committee were asking was, what would be the fate of minorities, which were practically abandoned after being France's and the Allies' (Auxiliaries).

The idea dominating the debate was the importance of defending French interests without breaking the war-time solidarity of the Allies.

THE PRINCE'S TOUR.

CROWDS THROG THE RAILWAY PLATFORM AT BOMBAY.

BOMBAY, November 23rd.

The Prince of Wales's departure for Baroda occasioned another demonstration of enthusiasm. The train was only started with difficulty, owing to throngs pressing on to the platform and endeavouring to touch the Prince's carriage.

BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

CHAIRMAN OF COMPANY SAILS ON TOUR OF INSPECTION.

LONDON, November 23rd.

Sir West Ridgway (Chairman of the British North Borneo Company) sailed on the steamer *Egypt* for a tour of inspection of the Company's territory.

ENFORCING PROHIBITION.

PRESIDENT HARDING SIGNS THE ANTI-MEDICAL BEER.

WASHINGTON, November 23rd.

President Harding signed the anti-medical beer Bill, designed to facilitate the strict enforcement of prohibition.

EXPLOSION AT GERMAN CHEMICAL WORKS.

BERLIN, November 23rd.

An explosion at another of the Badische Anilin Company's works at Ludwigshafen resulted in two being killed and eight injured. The explosion destroyed the building.

U.S. TROOPS LEAVING GERMANY.

COBLENZ, November 23rd.

Four hundred American troops are returning home on the 25th inst., and 1,600 will follow in December.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

AUTOMOBILE SHOW AT SHANGHAI.

[BY COURTESY OF THE "CHINA MAIL."]

SHANGHAI, November 23rd.

The automobile show opens on Saturday. A valuation of \$3,000,000 is fixed for the complete exhibition. Firms are exhibiting and planning special features.

LINKING-UP THE WORLD.

"THE DAY OF THE ONE MAN."

Sir H. Mackinder gave a public lecture at the London School of Economics recently on "The New Methods of Long-Distance Communication and their Probable Economic and Political Effects." He said that in the commercial revolution which had followed the industrial revolution of steam and other forces to the rearrangement of the raw material of the earth through big spaces. This great change had vastly increased the power of the organizer.

We were living in the day of the one man—Lloyd George, Lord Northcliffe in his sphere, Charlie Chaplin in his (laughter). We had recently spanned the ocean and the continent, reduced the time of communication, but we had also increased in the most wonderful way the power of retailing personality, whether through the newspaper or by the film, with the result that a man at the other side of the world might speak or make grimaces to a million on this side. The power of the organizer had increased, so that it was the prime danger to humanity.

The geographical facts of the globe were such as to adapt themselves to a universal empire. At sea a fleet having won victory could be supreme on the ocean everywhere if it had the will. That was still more true of the air. Other things being equal, sea and air power would be greatest which was based on the most effective land. The globe had one ocean, one atmosphere, and a number of islands. One of these "islands" comprised Europe, Asia, and Africa. With modern appliances these made a single world. If a Napoleon at the end of the century could get command by foul means to begin with and then by military means of first one part and then another of this continent, freedom would be over for humanity. There were people who condemned the Treaty of Versailles, and complained that Europe had been covered with frontiers. The tremendous control of Moscow however, was possible, because they had to deal with a plain with one system of society right through. He dreaded all organization on the world scale. If we got rid of frontiers, and had a horizontal classification of society, it would mean the rule of one class, and ultimately of one organizer or group of organizers. If humanity was to retain freedom it could only be by insisting on provincialism.

"THE ELEPHANTS" AT THE THEATRE ROYAL.

SUCCESSFUL BENEFIT CONCERT.

Well done "Colombo" was the comment of a member of the audience, at the conclusion of one of the many excellent items of a long and splendid programme, presented by the "Elephants" Concert Party at the Theatre Royal, last night. The concert throughout was robustly entertaining and the interest was not allowed to flag. A breath of the sea permeated the atmosphere. The Glee party with its part songs such as "Comrades in Arms," "Biding the Waves," Mr. Collier with his rendering of "Roll On Thou Dark Blue Sea" and "Ben the Bosun," infused the whole with the tang of the sea breeze.

The items on the programme were headed "Inflections," but they were certainly very pleasant inflections. The opening number by the Orchestra was a very good preliminary. The concerted items were well received, the chorus being in good voice and in splendid harmony. The classical part of the programme was of a high standard and songs rendered by Messrs. Collier, A. P. Glanville and Newman deserved the loud applause with which they were received. The humorous element was commendable for its adaptability and Messrs. Brewer, Kay, Hunting, Carroll, Leo and Wilber brought down the house with their mirth and patter. Almost every item was enjoyed. There was a fair attendance, but the splendid effort was worthy of a larger house. The proceeds are in aid of the widow and children of the late Petty Officer Maxted.

Mr. A. E. Burns, R.N., acted, as General Manager for the event, and Petty Officer G. W. Moppett, as Stage Manager. C.P.O. J. A. W. Dougall was musical director. The accompanists were Miss N. Williams, Q.M.S. A. Goddard and Ord. Seaman J. Thompson.

The concert party are grateful to the City authorities for the free use of the theatre and to Messrs. Moutrie & Co. for kindly undertaking the booking arrangements, etc.

The Concert is to be repeated this evening at the Theatre Royal, at 9.15 o'clock.

AMERICAN THANKS (V) DAY.

PRESIDENT HARDING'S PROCLAMATION.

Yesterday was Thanksgiving Day in the United States. The Proclamation issued by President Harding for the observance of the Day was as follows:—

WASHINGTON.

"The time has come when, alike in pursuance of a devoted people's time-honoured custom and in further recognition of favouring national fortunes, it is proper that the President should summon the nation to a day of devotion, and therewith prayer for guidance in modes of life that may deserve a continuance of Divine favour."

"Foremost among our blessings is the return of peace and the approach to normal ways again. The year has brought us again into relations of amity with all nations after a long period of struggle and turbulence. In thankfulnes, therefore, we may well unite in the hope that Providence will vouchsafe approval of the things we have done, the aims which have guided us and the aspirations which have inspired us. We shall be prosperous as we deserve prosperity, seeking not alone for material things but also for those of the spirit as well as trying to help others with all earnestness. Asking before all else the privilege of service we render thanks anew for the opportunity, therefore, which came to us. We may fittingly petition that moderation and wisdom shall be granted to rest upon all who are in authority in the task they must discharge. Their hands will be steadied, their purposes strengthened in answer to our prayers."

"Ours has been a favoured nation in the bounty which God has bestowed upon it. The great trial of humanity, though we indeed bore it upon our hearts as well as we were able, left us comparatively little scarred. It is for us to recognize that we have been thus favoured, and when we gather at our altars to offer up thanks we will do well in humility and sincerity to pledge our purpose to prove deserving. We have been raised up and preserved in national power and consequence as part of a plan whose wisdom we cannot question. Thus believing we can do no less than hold our nation, the willing instrument of the Providence which has so wonderfully favoured us. Opportunity for very great service awaits us if we shall but prove equal to it. Let our prayers be raised for direction in the right paths under God. Our responsibility is great to our own first and afterwards to all mankind, in God's own justice."

"Now, therefore, I, Warren G. Harding, President of the United States of America, hereby designate Thursday, the twenty-fourth day of November, to be observed by the people as a day of thanksgiving, devotion and prayer, urging that at their hearthstones and family altars they will give thanks for all that has been rendered unto them, and will pray for a continuance of the Divine Fortune which has been showered so generously upon this nation."

"In witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed."

"Done at the city of Washington this thirty-first day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and twenty-one and of the independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-sixth."

THE EVACUATION OF SIBERIA.

WHAT IT WOULD MEAN FINANCIALLY FOR JAPAN.

Whether or not Japan will decide to withdraw her troops from Siberia will make a difference in her finances for the next fiscal year of 1923 of approximately

Y.55,000,000 for both the army and the navy, according to the *Fominri*. It had been the original intention of the war office to delay compilation of a special account budget for war expenses until after the Dairen conference was completed, which would have had the effect of finally deciding Japan's policy as to the withdrawal of the troops from Siberia, and also after the Shantung negotiations were concluded, which would have had the effect of deciding the policy of withdrawing the guards from Shantung.

But now that the Dairen conference is in a state of deadlock, with no immediate prospect of settlement, the war office authorities have become impatient for fear that there will not be time enough to compile the special budget if so long a delay is allowed. As for the Shantung negotiations, they are also in a state of inactivity. So the authorities decided to draft their special war budget, with the understanding that should the withdrawal of the troops from Siberia and Shantung be decided upon within the fiscal year ending in March 31st, 1922, the budget whether approved or not may be withdrawn altogether.

LISTS VARIOUS ITEMS.

The special war expenditures which had been appropriated for the year 1921-2 amounted to Y.100,000,000 for both the army and the navy, of which the navy got about Y.15,000,000 and the army about Y.2,000,000. The amount for the army was subdivided into the following items:

Vladivostok expedition.....Y.38,000,000
Saghalien expedition.....15,000,000
Tingtau Guards.....3,900,000
War History.....280,000
Special War Investigation Society.....360,000
Rewards.....600,000
Gendarmes of Korea.....680,000
Miscellaneous.....About 3,000,000

If the withdrawal of the troops from Siberia is decided upon, Y.55,000,000, and if the Tingtau guards are withdrawn, Y.3,900,000 will also become unnecessary. But in case the troops are withdrawn, about Y.8,000,000 will be needed as expenses of the withdrawal. Again, if the Vladivostok expedition is withdrawn, the Saghalien expedition needs to be strengthened, so that the item for the latter expedition will increase to about Y.20,000,000, instead of Y.15,000,000. Thus, adding and subtracting, the total net amount needed for the next fiscal year will become about Y.32,000,000, that is about Y.50,000,000 less than the present fiscal year.

On the part of the navy, the amount allotted for the present fiscal year was subdivided as follows:—

Saghalien.....Y.7,000,000
South sea directions.....3,500,000
Vladivostok directions.....3,700,000
Investigation of oil field.....1,400,000
Kamchatka directions.....1,000,000

Since the administration of the South Sea Islands is to be transferred to another department of the government, Y.3,500,000 will not be needed. The navy will need only an amount necessary for protecting the communications with those islands. In case the army is withdrawn from Vladivostok directions, the navy's responsibility will become heavier due to the need of patrolling along Vladivostok, Saghalien and Kamchatka coast. But all in all, the expenditures will be cut down by about Y.5,000,000.

If the withdrawal of the troops as tentatively decided upon be carried out within the present fiscal year, the amounts needed on the special war accounts will be Y.32,000,000 for the army and Y.13,000,000 for the navy, totalling Y.45,000,000, which will mean a decrease of about Y.55,000,000 from that amount for the present fiscal year. Whether such saving can be realized or not will depend upon the decision as to the proposed withdrawal of the troops within the present fiscal year ending in March 31st, 1922.—*Japan Advertiser*.

"UNDER THE GREENWOOD TREE."

This five-part romantic comedy-drama, featuring Elsie Ferguson, one of the most beautiful and talented actresses in the world, is to appear at the World Theatre to-day. Taken from H. V. Esmond's stage play scenario by Adrian Gil-Spear, directed by Emile Chautard, and the leading character acted by Elsie Ferguson, "Under the Greenwood Tree" promises excellent entertainment. Many of its scenes and situations fulfil that promise.

A cultivated young woman who is overburdened with wealth and suitors may be excused for wanting to get away from it all and become "loose and free," as the old darkey called it, by buying a caravan and turning gypsy. There are a number of scenes in the forest where Mary Hamilton pitches her camp that are very beautiful, those by moonlight being among the best. Mary's meeting with Jack Hutton, the fortunate young man who woos her for herself alone, is novel, to say the least. Mary exchanges her gypsy costume for a well-fitting bathing suit, and goes down to the pond to bathe. Jack spies her in the water, throws off his coat and dives into the water himself. Mary pretends to need his help, and Jack is not at all slow in seizing her in his arm. Other romantic adventures take place, including an attack on the heroine by three male gypsies and a gallant rescue by the hero, who is rewarded by the grateful Mary's consent when he asks her to marry him.

A PHILIPPINE SHIP FOUNDERS.

FIFTY-EIGHT PEOPLE MISSING.

An old Spanish warship which had been rebuilt many times and was employed in the merchant service by the Yango Steamship Company of Manila, foundered last week in heavy weather off Luzon point.

The ship, bearing the name of *Maria Luisa*, and according to a statement of the Captain Enrique Bass, the boat left Manila at about 7 o'clock on the morning of November 15th when the weather was favourable and the sea navigable. However big waves and a little rough sea were met when the boat reached in front of Luzon Point. Every precaution was taken by the officers to prevent the boat from foundering, but when two successive waves hit her she reeled on her side and never came up. Confusion and panic prevented the crew from getting immediately to the life boats and have them used by the passengers. Only one raft was released from the vessel, and it was a passenger who cut the ropes and disconnected it from the ship. A number of people were able to cling to this raft and thus save their lives.

The captain of the Japanese vessel *Seikai Maru* who was on hand to rescue the passengers when the *Maria Luisa* sank, in a statement to the surveyor of the port of Manila, said that the accident was due to the strong wind and heavy sea. He said that he saw a flag hoisted on the mast of the sinking vessel, and heard a repetition of blasts which called his attention, and sent him to the scene.

Governor General Wood was highly pleased with the action shown by Captain Miyahara of the *Seikai Maru*, and the following radiogram was sent by the chief executive to the Japanese master:—

"Thank you for your commendable action in having saved so many lives of the passengers and crew of the steamship *Maria Luisa* which foundered, who otherwise would have been drowned."

Eighty-four persons were saved, including 24 of the crew. Altogether there were 118 passengers on board though the vessel was authorised to carry not more than 103, but the captain says he was not aware at the time that the passengers aboard exceeded the authorised number.

According to stories obtained from some of the survivors, says the *Manila Times*, the vessel met with an extremely rough sea and bad weather. When the vessel was off the coast of Punta Luzon, a very big wave hit the vessel and caused her to reel backwards. She has not entirely regained her balance when another big roller struck her and caused her to reel on the port-side. The passengers were so panic-stricken that at the first sign of danger their first impulse was to go to the aft-part of the boat where the life boats were. The crew of the vessel was left powerless to cope with the frightened crowd. However, the stronger men tried to put the women and children in the life-boats, but not all of them could be rescued. The children and women who were placed in the life-boats were shouting to the members of the crew and to other male passengers to release the boats immediately, but the captain stepped forward and forbade the cutting of the ropes which tied the life-boats in place. The captain forbade this, it is said, because if they were cut the people in the boats would have been drowned as the boats would have tipped over and thrown all of them overboard. So, he ordered the crew not to cut the ropes which held the life boats in place. Instead, he waited for the rush to subside and was about to order his men to lower the life boats when the fatal wave struck the ship. The boat sank, bearing life boats and all with her. Those who were able to swim remained floating for a number of minutes when they were picked up by the Japanese life boats. However, those who could not swim, especially the aged women and the little children, went down to the bottom of the sea with the vessel.

A VICTIM OF SINN FEIN.

ARMY OFFICER MEETS HIS END WITH A LAUGH.

The Recorder of Cork recently awarded Mrs. Gladys Compton Smith £10,000 for the death of her husband, Maj. Compton Smith, who was shot in Cork County in April last.

Maj. Smith, who served through the war and was awarded the Legion of Honour and D.S.O., was commandant of Ballyvaughan Camp, near Galway. On April 16th he left on a sketching expedition, and some days later his wife received a letter stating that he had been captured. A few days later he wrote a touching letter to his wife, in the course of which he said:—

"My own darling wife—I am to be shot in an hour's time. Dearest, yours humbly will die with your name on his lips, your face before his eyes, and he will die like an Englishman and a soldier."

He added:—

"I leave my watch to the officer who is executing me, because I believe him to be a gentleman, and to mark the fact that I bear him no malice for carrying out what he believes his duty."

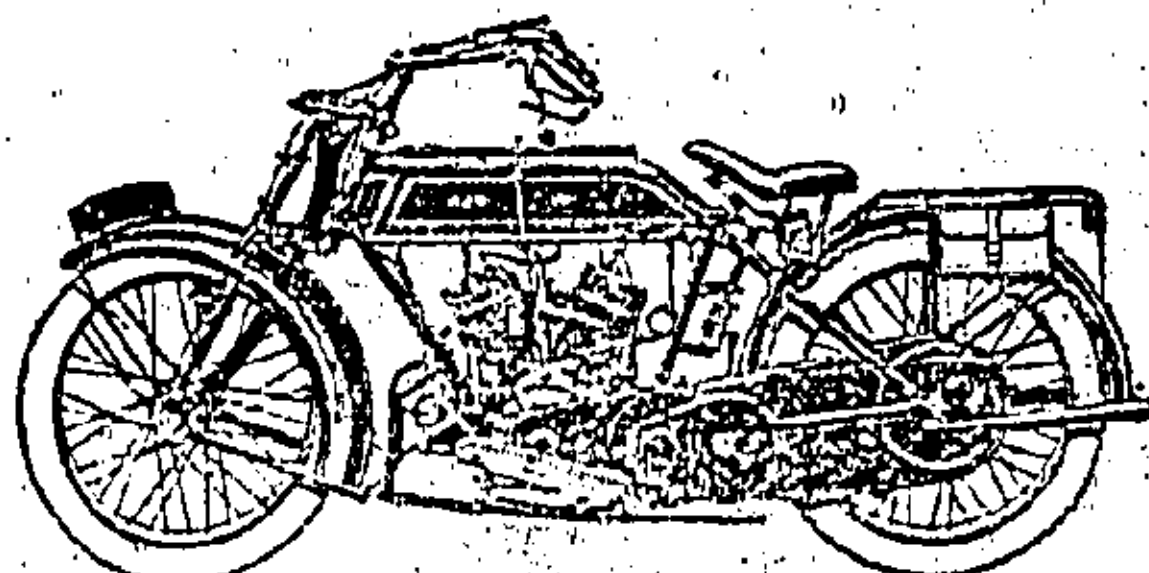
Another letter from the major was addressed to his regiment and read: "I am to be shot in an hour's time. I should like you fellows to know that this sentence has been passed on me (two lines erased here), and that I intend to die like a Welsh Fusilier, with a laugh and forgiveness for those who are carrying out the deed. I should like my death to lessen rather than increase the bitterness which exists between England and Ireland. I have been treated with great kindness, and during my captivity have learnt to regard the Sinn Feiners rather as mistaken idealists than as a murder gang. My name is Compton. I leave to the mess. I carried it with the regiment throughout the war, and shall die with it in my pocket. God bless you all, comrades."

Lieut.-Col. Garnett, second in command, Royal Welsh Fusiliers, said Maj. Smith's prospects were particularly bright, and in every way his work in the Army was extremely good.



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WOMEN AND THE MINISTRY. DISCUSSION AT THE CHURCH CONGRESS.

Much interest was evoked by papers on women's position in the ministry of the Church which were contributed at the Church Congress, on October 12th.

Canon Sparrow Simpson, who opened the debate, referred to St. Paul's writing on the position of women, and said it was no derogation to women when St. Paul said, "Let women keep silence in the church." They must have overwhelming evidence that St. Paul was in conflict with the teaching of Christ when he laid down the injunction. The guidance of other ancient Churches in Christendom was against women preachers. Either it must be contended that the function of men and women in the church was the same or that it was different. If the former, there was no place in the hierarchy of the Church from which women could be excluded. He could imagine it conceivable—certainly permissible—that in such a case his Grace of Canterbury should at some date marry her Grace of York, so that the two provinces of the Anglican communion should be united in the domestic sphere as in the ecclesiastical sphere. (Laughter.)

Mrs. Paget, in a paper on the same subject, declared that she was opposed to the priesthood for women, and yet was convinced by practical experience that women were called to take up and use the spiritual gifts given at baptism, confirmation, and communion, as much in the Church as in the State. To meet the present urgent needs they as women were offered the diaconess; but it was also necessary that every big parish should have its woman worker, who must have a fair salary, a pension scheme, and fair conditions of work, and she must be trained and qualified.

The Rev. A. V. Magee said, when they were told that the Churches had been slowly prepared for the hour—which had now come—when the public offices of the Church should be thrown open to women, the sufficient answer of Church people was: "We have no such custom; neither have the Churches of God." No concessions from Lambeth or elsewhere would satisfy those who had determined to promote the priesthood of women at all costs and hazards. There were grave psychological reasons for refusing to extend the ministry to women in the Church, and he saw a growing lack of womanliness in those who moved much and spoke often in the turmoil of public life. (Some cries of dissent.)

Canon Guy Rogers, Vicar of West Ham, said when women showed a growing sense of vocation for the ministry, he believed they were in the presence of something natural, human, and apparently God-directed—not something warped, blasphemous, and wicked. He did not agree that in the study of this subject they must begin with St. Paul. If it were proved that the call to women was of God, it could not eventually be denied.

LONDON STREETS.

It may be, as the National Geographic Society seeks to prove, that New York is properly to be classified as a larger city than London, but says the *New York Times*, in its wealth of streets and street names the British capital is far superior. An article in *Cornhill Magazine* reckons the number of London street names at 20,000. Victoria names abound. Queen Victoria is remembered by 55 streets, the blameless Prince Albert by 58, the Dowager Alexandra by 34. Then look at the party streets, so to speak. The 28 Russells are doubtless due in large part to the large urban land holdings of the Duke of Bedford, head of the old Whig clan; but Disraeli has 21 to his account, four under his name as a commoner and seven as Beaconsfield.

There are 15 Palmerston Streets, 13 Gladstones, 12 Derbys, 12 Melbourne, 9 Balfours, 8 Hancocks, 6 Boscawens, even 4 Chamberlains, whereas of the earlier men there are only 4 Peels and 5 Pitts. Our system of numbered names at least prevents the ferocious party shindies that would arise if our municipal authorities tried to name streets after Mr. Harding and Mr. Cox and so on. The Saints have 340 name-streets. It is an amusing little instance of the Caledonian art of self-assertion that 13 streets bear the name of St. Andrew, the patron of Scotland, who became so, according to a certain Archdeacon of Calcutta, "because he was the man who discovered the lad with the loaves and fishes." The English St. George has 28 streets, besides a Dragon and 3 Grace Dragons in memory of his legend. The 14 Churches, 20 Temples and 19 Trinity Streets recall the medieval times when London was full of churches and great religious establishments. Abbot, Prior, Priores, Pilgrim, Priest, Mitre, Ave Maria, Angel, Amen, Palmer—one seems to be riding with Chaucer's Canterbury folks.

Chaucer has his street, as have Spenser, and even Kipling and Hardy, but Milton "leads with" 38 streets and Goldsmith comes next with 17; but not all of them commemorate Oliver. Many or most of the must be survivors of the once famous Guild. Thackeray has 4, Dickens only 1; but at least there is a Pickwick Street, which many Londoners have made a complete study of and which has made a complete study of the experience is at your service by communicating with our local branch.

The old-style sentimentalist can pick his way along Edwin, Fair Angelina, Little, Duck, Gill, Rose, Love, Walks, Court, Matrimony, Parson, Church, Bride, Orange, Blossom, Rice, Shop, Cottage, Honeyuckle, Arcadia, Neptune, Bark, Barge, Hay, Crew, Stowage, Shipman, Quadrant, Strand and many more recall the march of England on the Seven Seas. Colt, Hack, Hunter, Barb, Birdie Lane, Jockey Fields, Black Horse, Horse

(Continued at foot of next column.)

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WEATHER REPORT.

November 25th 11.52.—Warning to Hongkong, Coast Ports, &c.—A typhoon in Lat. 11 deg. N. and Long. 137 deg. E., moving W.; position uncertain.

November 24th, at 12.03.—Pressure has increased considerably over N.E. Japan, and slightly at the S. coast of China, and over Guam. It has decreased moderately at Weihaiwei and slightly at Shanghai. The anticyclone has weakened and moved eastward. It is now central over the Eastern Sea. Fresh monsoon may be expected along the S.E. coast of China, and over the China Sea. The typhoon appears to be to the N.W. of Yap, continuing on a westerly course.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.00 inch. Total since January 1st, 97.04 inches, against an average of 81.73 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows:—

District	Forecast
Hongkong to Gap Rock	N.E. winds, fresh; fine.
Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamooke	The same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	The same as No. 1.

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, November 24th.

	Previous Day at 2 p.m.	On Day at 6 a.m.	On Day at 2 p.m.
Barometer	30.11	30.19	30.14
Temperature	70	62	75
Humidity	64	74	47
Wind direction	E	NNN	N
Force	3	2	2
Weather	0	0	0
Rain	0.00	0.00	0.00

Highest open-air Temperature on 23rd ... 71

Lowest open-air Temperature on 24th ... 62

Shoe and sundry White Horses smack of British hippophily. Various faunal reminiscences appear in Fox, Goat, Lion, Elephant, Bear, Ram, Buck, Camel, Dog, Seal, Puma, Lizard, Elephant, Chameleons. Three streets are named after Dick Whittington, Lord Mayor of London, but also there is no Cat, his tutelary genius. Of trade there are "the Carpenter and his Chips, the Farmer" and his Wheat-sheaf, the Cook and his Stock, the Shepherd and his Crook, the Brewer and his Beer, the Potter and his Pottery, the Printer and his Type, the Barber and a Cut. What "larks" to order a taxi and drive to Eden Street, Eve or Adam, Adam and Eve Court, Paradise, Angel and there is Pump Street for the Dry, and Tapp Street for the Wet. Excellent is the list. Here in New York if we get a good hearty or eccentric street name somebody always wants to change it into an ordinary one. Our Feathered Lane has the good old tone of so many London street names.



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"CILICIA"	... sailing on or about 23rd December.
"TRIESTE"	... sailing on or about Beginning Jan. 1922.

FOR BRINDISI, VENICE & TRIESTE

"NIPPON"	... sailing on or about 10th December.
"CILICIA"	... sailing on or about 10th Jan. 1922.
"TRIESTE"	... sailing on or about End Jan. 1922.

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KASHIMA MARU	... Tuesday, 27th Dec., at 11 a.m.
SUWA MARU (calling Manila)	... Saturday, 14th Jan., at 11 a.m.
FUSHIMI MARU	... Wednesday, 8th Feb., at 11 a.m.

MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP via Singapore, Penang,

Colombo, Suez, and Port Said.

HAKONE MARU	... Friday, 9th Dec., at 11 a.m.
YOKOHAMA MARU	... Friday, 23rd Dec., at 11 a.m.
YOSHINO MARU	... Friday, 8th Jan., at 11 a.m.
MISHIMA MARU	... Friday, 19th Jan., at 11 a.m.

HAMBURG, via LONDON & ROTTERDAM

MATSUYE MARU	... Sunday, 27th November.
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LIVERPOOL via MARSEILLES.

KAMAKURA MARU	... Wednesday, 7th Dec.
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday

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TANGO MARU	... Tuesday, 20th Dec., at 11 a.m.
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DELACOA MARU	... Friday, 25th Nov.
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NEW YORK via SUEZ.

TSUYAMA MARU	... End of December.
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BOMBAY via Singapore, Penang and Colombo,	
KAGA MARU	... Wednesday, 7th Dec.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang & Rangoon.

MORIOKA MARU	... Friday, 25th Nov.
TSUSHIMA MARU	... Sunday, 11th Dec.

NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

NIKKO MARU	... Friday, 18th Dec., at 11 a.m.
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SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA.

KLEIST	... Monday, 28th Nov., at 11 a.m.
MATSUMOTO MARU	... Thursday, 1st Dec.
YAMAGATA MARU	... Saturday, 10th Dec.

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HOW TO REGAIN PROSPERITY.

PRODUCTION, ECONOMY, LOWER TAXES.

SIR P. RYLAND'S POLICY.

Sir Peter Rylands, president of the Federation of British Industries, speaking as the principal guest of the Scottish districts of the Federation at a luncheon in Glasgow, on October 11th, reviewed the present abnormal trade depression. He suggested that, provided rigid Government economy could be ensured, nothing would be more helpful to the nation at the present moment than to re-borrow the debt that had been paid off during the last 12 months, and limit the general taxation of the country as far as possible.

The world, said Sir Peter Rylands, was in a state of financial confusion, and it must be some little time—a year or two years—before the consuming power of the world could be expected to return to normal. If this view was well founded it made it of even greater importance to examine the possibilities of adopting some remedial measures which would enable us to tide over the difficulties of the immediate future, and to consider any course which might appear to be aggravating the present trade depression, and if possible, remove them. Trade was impossible on the basis of a perpetual gamble. Sellers could not enter commitments in complete ignorance as to the probable value of the currency in which the transaction is conducted when payment was ultimately made.

Nothing, therefore, would appear to be of greater importance than the stabilization of the exchanges. Unfortunately, the course of the Continental exchanges was a matter over which we had very little control. The suggestion he would throw out was that we might as a nation consider whether a little friendly pressure could be brought to bear in this direction. There were other nations like our own who were vitally interested in this matter who might be prepared to co-operate with us. We were in a position to extend the credit to those nations which they most required, and it might be worth while examining the possibilities of employing the facilities for trade which we offered as some inducement to them to make more than their present half-hearted attempts to put their houses in order. The Germans were not raising in revenue one-half of the ordinary expenditure, to say nothing of reparations, and so long as that went on exchanges must continue to move in the present direction.

Practically every country in the world except ourselves was raising its tariffs, and the movement was calculated to be very prejudicial to us, and it was a question whether we could not do something to discourage it. With reference to our own currency, he pointed out that the general recommendations of the Currency Committee were in the direction of the rehabilitation of the pound to its pre-war value on a gold basis. Since then he believed there had been a general modification in opinion, and in many quarters it was practically held that the stabilization of our currency at its present value in relation to gold would be all that would be required to meet the necessities of trade. Another direction in which some relief might be found would be provided by an increase in the purchasing power of the community, and in confidence in the final outlook. Much of the purchasing power which we as a nation enjoyed during the past few years, and upon which the boom of 1919 was founded, lay in the large profits which industry was enjoying, much of which went in the form of Excess Profits Duty.

It was estimated that in 1919 the purchasing power of industry in the form of Excess Profits Duty could not have been less than 600 millions sterling. No doubt it might have been said that was a liability which ought to have been set on one side and not touched, but at the same time there was a great shortage of floating capital, and manufacturers were compelled to use the unpaid Excess Profits Duty for the purpose of carrying on their trade. As a matter of fact, for that period Excess Profits Duty was paid out of the excess profits accruing during the subsequent period, and so long as industry was making profits there were no serious difficulties but the moment trade became bad and profits ceased there were no funds out of which arrears of duty could be paid.

Sir Peter Rylands went on to point out that the operation of the three years' average income-tax had the same result, so that manufacturers reduced their operations to the utmost possible extent and, as far as possible, lived upon their stocks. That must have accentuated the depressed condition of trade. The policy of the Government in this collection of arrears of taxation at a time when no profits were being made was dictated by the sound consideration that it was desirable to pay off as much debt as possible on a value of currency as nearly as possible the same as that when the debt was incurred, but when it was found in the light of experience that the Continental nations were piling up debt instead of liquidating it, he suggested that we ought to consider as a nation whether the policy was wrong, and, if we came to that conclusion, whether it should not be reversed.

He ventured to suggest that nothing would be more calculated to do more to help the nation at present moment than to re-borrow the debt that we had paid off during the last 12 months and to limit taxation as far as possible. It was this crushing burden of taxation which he believed was largely at the root of our troubles. He need hardly say that (Continued at foot of next column.)

RUSSIA'S RECOGNITION OF PRE-WAR DEBTS.

THE NOTE TO THE ALLIES.

Moscow, October 22nd.

The following is the text of the declaration sent by Mr. Chicherin, the Commissar of Foreign Affairs, to the Governments of the Allies, recognizing the pre-war debts:

"Notwithstanding that the decision reached at the Brussels Conference of the Powers—which decided to grant credits to Russia on condition that she recognizes the pre-war debts—has not been communicated to the Soviet Government, the Soviet Government, in view of the starving masses of her people, is willing to ignore the details of diplomacy and declares that the proposition of recognizing the old debts coincides with the intentions of the Soviet Government."

"In declaring this the Soviet Government draws the attention of the toiling masses and citizens of all countries to the acts of the Brussels Conference, which has made the recognition of the old debts a condition for granting credits, in spite of Lloyd George's declaration in his speech in the House of Commons on August 16th that the exploitation of the Russian famine by compelling Russia to recognize her old debts would constitute a diabolical design."

"However, completely sharing the opinion of the President of the United States of America that the establishment of full peace and the successful struggle with the devastation of the world are impossible without the participation of Russia and her 130 million people, and also that the re-establishment of Russia's economic life is impossible without the economic co-operation with other countries, the Soviet Government from the very beginning of its existence has made the economic policy."

"The restoration of Russian industries is in the interest of Europe and America. The Workers' and Peasants' Government can accomplish this task better than any other Government. The policy of the Soviet Government is directed by the interest of the widest masses of people. Personal and covetous interests of individual groups of capitalists do not hinder the restoration of the people's economic life."

"With the object of satisfying the interests of the entire working population, the Soviet Government grants the private initiative and capital the possibility of co-operation in the exploitation of national resources by re-establishing private trade, private property, concessions and leases of large enterprises. The Soviet Government grants the foreign capital sufficient profit to satisfy its interests and to induce it to participate in the economic life of Russia."

"Recognizing the Tsar's debts the Soviet Government is removing the obstacles in the way of recognizing Soviet Russia and of furthering the economic relations with the rest of the world."

"Then the declaration proceeds to state that notwithstanding the fact that no revolutionary government in history has ever recognized the debts of the overthrown government, the Soviet Government is ready to do this for the sake of the lives of millions of starving children and adults and in order to satisfy the demands of petty French creditors, provided the creditors will grant favorable conditions ensuring the possibility of carrying out the terms. The conditions are—"

"The cessation of threats of military invasion of Soviet Republics and the Far Eastern Republic, and the guarantee of inviolability of their sovereign rights and territorial integrity. With the purpose of concluding general peace and recognizing Soviet Russia, the Soviet Government proposes to convene as soon as possible an international conference for discussing the demands of both sides. "Pointing out that attempts to overthrow the Soviet Government during the 17 years of its existence have utterly failed and that a new intervention will tend to aggravate the situation of the people in Russia and Europe, the Soviet Government expresses its conviction that the result of its offer will bring about the negotiation of economic and political relations between Russia and other Powers in the near future."—Dalla News Agency.

there was one condition precedent to any such remedy as he had suggested, and that was the most rigorous economy in Government Departments. Any borrowing of money which would facilitate a continuance of Government extravagance would be nothing short of disastrous. The suggestion he put before them was based upon the foundation that, first and foremost, they must have the strictest and most rigid economy in the Government and among the people, and that they must concentrate upon work of value. Then, and then only, he believed, could we run the risk of re-borrowing the money that we had paid off during the past 12 months. After suggesting that, as the first prosperity of our nation was due largely to our developing the waste places of the earth, so much of our future prosperity might depend upon our developing the resources of our Colonies and Dependencies, Sir Peter Rylands announced that a meeting of the Federation Executive would be held in London next day, to consider some of these proposals, and if they received support he proposed to invite them to call a conference of some prominent bankers and financial experts to see if it was possible to formulate some serious policy which would not only command the confidence and respect of their fellow-countrymen, but would also prove of some practical help.

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SHANGHAI via SWATOW	... "HO SANG" ... Sun. 27th Nov. 10 a.m.
HAIPHONG	... "WINGSANG" ... Sun. 27th Nov. 10 a.m.
BANJOK via SWATOW	... "CHUNANG" ... Tues. 29th Nov. 10 a.m.
STRAITS & CALCUTTA	... "KWAISANG" ... Tues. 29th Nov. 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	... "HINSANG" ... Fri. 2nd Dec. Noon.

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M/V "GLENLUCE"	... 21st Dec.	...

"HOMEWARDS."

Vessel	Leaves Hongkong	Discharges
SS. "GLENIFFER"	15th Dec.	GENOA, LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG.

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SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

November 23rd.
Taihin Maru, Japanese str., 1,000 tons, Capt. Y. Mishima, from Chingwan-tao, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
 November 24th.
Thangchow, British str., 1,205 tons, Capt. F. A. Lovegrove, from Bangkok and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Chenau, British str., 1,354 tons, Capt. P. Purslow, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Hopung, British str., 1,359 tons, Capt. Ferguson, from Shanghai, with a general cargo.—J. M. & Co.
Heichow, British str., 1,320 tons, Capt. J. De Wolfe, from Canton, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Hydrangea, British str., 561 tons, Capt. W. J. Collier, R.N.R., from Swatow, with a general cargo.—Chiu On S.S. Co.
Indo Maru, Japanese str., 3,398 tons, Capt. S. Kametaka, from Moji, with a general cargo.—O.S.K.
Koifong, British str., 87 tons, Capt. J. D. Milne, from Haiphong, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Kaijo Maru, Japanese str., 2,015 tons, Capt. T. Matoshige, from Keelung, with coal and general cargo.—O.S.K.
Nichiren Maru, Japanese str., 1,138 tons, Capt. K. Funakoshi, from Keelung, with coal.—M.B.K.
Nyanza, British str., 4,321 tons, Capt. C. D. Forbes, from Yokohama and Shanghai, with a general cargo.—M.M. & Co.
Sunning, British str., 1,750 tons, Capt. H. A. Wavell, from Shanghai and Swatow, with a general cargo.—B. & S.
Titaroom, Dutch str., 3,666 tons, Capt. A. de Lange, from Dairen and Amoy, with a general cargo.—J.C.J. L.
Van Cloon, Dutch str., 2,889 tons, Capt. F. Sablette, from Amoy and Swatow, with a general cargo.—J.C.J. L.

CLEARANCES.

November 24th.
Caladetta, for Haiphong.
Chenau, for Canton.
Daito Maru, for Hongkong.
Delagoa Maru, for Shanghai.
Haladan, for Bangkok.
Hopung, for Canton.
Indo Maru, for Singapore.
Kanias, for Manila.
Kaidwah, for Tourane.
Laen Samud, for Swatow.
Motoko Maru, for Singapore.
Namwah, for K. C. Wai.
Nichiren Maru, for Canton.
Ningchow, for Haiphong.
Nyanza, for Singapore.
Shinfoo, for Saigon.
Sunning, for Canton.
Tuewah, for Manila.

PASSENGERS.

ARRIVALS.
 Per P. & O. s.s. *Nyanza*, on November 24th:—Mr. R. M. Austin, Lieut. and Mrs. Pelham, B.N. Mr. and Mrs. Skappell, Mr. and Mrs. Sallor, Mrs. Crawford, Miss Harlow, Mr. R. Russell, Mr. A. Snelling, Mr. R. Spriggs, Mr. F. Jones, Mr. J. Moncrieff, Mr. J. E. Jones, Rev. and Mrs. F. Russell, Mr. A. Cornes, Mr. and Mrs. Zgorzelski, Mr. M. Haselbrey, Mr. and Mrs. Bligh, Mr. and Mrs. A. Lakin, Mr. H. Baquie, Mr. and Mrs. Reshamvala, The Rt. Hon. Lord Northcliffe, Mr. J. H. Pridmore, Mr. H. Snood, Mr. Foulger, Mr. H. Milner, Mr. H. Pride, Mr. Hennepel, Mr. and Mrs. C. Buell, Mr. Gibbons, Mr. J. Dirks, Mr. C. Lyall, Miss Hunter, Mr. G. Glassop, Mr. Wickesman, Mr. V. Olive, Mrs. T. Drow, Mr. N. Brandel, Mr. T. Forrest, Mr. A. Collinson.

SHIPPING MOVEMENTS.

The R.M.S. *Empress of Russia* arrived at Kobe on November 23rd, at 2 p.m., left there on November 24th, at 5 a.m., and is due at Nagasaki to-day, at 6 a.m.
 The P. & O. s.s. *Dunera* left Bombay on November, and is expected to arrive at Hongkong about December 10th.
 The P. & O. s.s. *Egypt* left London on November 22nd, and is expected to arrive Hongkong about December 27th.

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Benvenue ("Ben" line), due Nov. 29th.
Dangola (P. & O.), due December 12th.
Empress of Russia (C.P.S.), due December 2nd, 6 a.m.
Katori Maru (N.Y.K.), due Nov. 26th.
Keystone State (Admiral line), due November 27th.
Kleist (N.Y.K.), due November 27th.
Korea Maru (T.K.K.), due Nov. 28th.
Mihima Maru (N.Y.K.), due Dec. 10th.
Rakuyo Maru (T.K.K.), due Dec. 3rd.
Talhybuis (Blue Funnel line), due Nov. 27th.
Teitras (Blue Funnel line), due November 28th.
Yamagata Maru (N.Y.K.), due December 9th.
Yantise (Blue Funnel line), due Nov. 28th.

SHIPPING NOTES.

An Associated Press message states that the U.S. Shipping Board on November 14th heard applications of various communities for the allocation of ships. The Puget Sound district applied for five of the 535-footers and advocated additional lines to Siberia, China, Japan and the Philippines. Portland asked for the allocation of three of the 502 type ships to the Columbia and Pacific Steamship Company. San Francisco asked for five ships and San Diego wanted an allocation for the development of the trade with Japan.

The American Chamber of Commerce at Manila in a resolution, protests against the contemplated withdrawal of the cargo steamship lines from the Pacific and Atlantic lines. The resolution reads: "We strongly recommend that two or more shipping companies operate from Seattle; two or more from Portland; two or more from San Francisco; one or more from Los Angeles; two or more from Atlantic ports; and that there be no changes of the present operators until the application of the coastwise law to the Philippines, when an increased service becomes necessary." The resolution was handed to the local office of the United States Shipping Board for transmission to Washington.
 Many business houses here signed another similar resolution previously. This action was prompted by the Shipping Board's plan to put all business in the hands of a few companies.

Quite recently it is learned several British and Norwegian ships have been purchased by Japanese shipowners, and there is every prospect that more will change hands shortly. The Nakamura-gumi of Kobe lately purchased through the Sato Kooten, the *Venus*, British vessel, 4,500 tons deadweight, at about £50 a ton. Messrs. Sato & Co., of Iloilo, also bought from a Norwegian company, at about the same rate. The *Venus* took on board phosphate at a port on the north coast of Africa and is now bound for Japan to be delivered to the purchaser in January next. The *Strandholm*, has already sailed for Port Said and will be delivered before the end of this year. The further purchase of a British ship, 3,000 tons deadweight, is said to have been booked by a British shipowner with a Japanese company at \$25,000 through the Sato Shoten.—*Shanghai Times*.

CANADIAN PACIFIC STEAMSHIPS LIMITED.

HOME VIA CANADA

Hongkong to England

via Shanghai, Nagasaki, (Moji), Kobe, Yokohama, Vancouver & Montreal.

From Hongkong	Due Vancouver	From St. John	Due Liverpool
E. Russia	Dec. 8	Dec. 26	Minneapolis Jan. 3
E. Asia	Jan. 5	Jan. 23	Montcalm Feb. 1
Montcalm	Jan. 17	Feb. 10	Mehta Feb. 17
E. Japan	Feb. 8	Mar. 1	Minneapolis Mar. 10
E. Russia	Feb. 23	Mar. 13	Metagetta Mar. 24
E. Asia	Mar. 23	April 1	E. Britain Apr. 22

Other Atlantic sailings every few days to Liverpool, London, Southampton, Glasgow, Antwerp, Havre, Naples & Danzig.
 Allotment of cabins on Atlantic steamers held here and through tickets issued.
 Early reservation necessary.

Three Transcontinental Trains Daily.
 Standard Sleeping Cars, Compartments & Drawing Rooms.

Canadian Pacific Hotels at Victoria, Vancouver, in the Rockies, Calgary, Winnipeg, Montreal and Quebec.

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 Hongkong Office Telephone 762. Cable Address GACANPAC.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.



AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE

FAST FREIGHT AND PASSENGER STEAMERS.

"NANKING" "NILE" "CHINA"

Trans-Pacific Service
 HONGKONG to SAN FRANCISCO
 via Shanghai, Japan Ports and Honolulu
 s.s. "NANKING" Dec. 12th
 s.s. "CHINA" Jan. 16th

Java Service
 BETWEEN SHANGHAI, HONGKONG, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, AND SOERABAYA.
 HONGKONG TO SINGAPORE & JAVA S.S. "NILE" December 22nd.
 HONGKONG TO SHANGHAI S.S. "NILE" December 10th.

FAST FREIGHT SERVICE
 Through Bills of Lading issued to all points in United States & Canada also
 Cargo accepted on Through Bills of Lading for transshipment at San Francisco to weekly sailings for principal Atlantic Ports.
 C. T. SUTHERLAND, GENERAL AGENT
 PRINCE'S BUILDING, TEL. PRINCE'S DEPT. & AGENT. No. 1924. No. 2141.

NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(The South Sea Mail S.S. Co., Ltd.)

REGULAR FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE BETWEEN

JAPAN, HONGKONG & JAVA.

For BATAVIA, FAMAPANG, SOERABAYA, MACASSAR and BALIKPAPAN.

S.S. "BORNEO MARU" sailing on or about 29th Nov.

For MOJI, KOBE, OSAKA and YOKOHAMA.

S.S. "MACASSAR MARU" sailing on or about 28th Nov.

For further particulars please apply to—
 K. SUZUKI, Manager, 2nd Floor, Prince's Building, Tel. No. 2206.

STRUTHERS & DIXON, Ltd.

Operating Far Eastern services for account of the UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD.

To LOS ANGELES & SAN FRANCISCO
 "West Prospect" 7th Dec.To SEATTLE & VANCOUVER
 "West Orows" 15th Dec.

Also cargo accepted for Transshipment at San Francisco and/or Seattle for weekly sailings to
 NEW ORLEANS, SAVANNAH, NORFOLK, BALTIMORE, PHILADELPHIA, NEW YORK & BOSTON.

Through Bills of Lading issued to all U.S. & Canadian Overland Common Points.
 HONGKONG OFFICE—1st floor, Powell's Building, 12, Des Voeux Road, Tel. 8005.

T. K. K. TOYO KISEN KAISHA

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA KEELUNG, SHANGHAI, THE INI AND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

STEAMERS	TONS	LEAVE HONGKONG
TENYO MARU	23,000	Nov. 27th
KOREA MARU	23,000	Dec. 7th
SHINTO MARU	23,000	Dec. 13th
PEREIA MARU	23,000	Jan. 5th
TAIYO MARU	23,000	Jan. 15th
SIBERIA MARU	23,000	Jan. 1st

* Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung and Shanghai.
 † Calling at Dairen and omitting call at Keelung.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE
 HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO
 VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, HILO, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SANTA CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, MOLLEND, ARICA & IQUIQUE.
 THROUGH BY TRANS-AMERICAN ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

RAKUYO MARU (calling at Manila) LEAVE HONGKONG Dec. 13th.
 For full information regarding passengers' freight and sailings, apply to—
 Y. TSUTSUMI, Manager, King's Building, Tel. No. 274 & 275.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

MANAGING AGENTS, U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.
 TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE
 Freight and Passenger
 SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU
 AMERICAN STEAMERS
 FOR SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, KOBE ETC.

SS. "EMPIRE STATE" LEAVE HONGKONG 8th Dec. 8th Noon
 SS. "GOLDEN STATE" LEAVE HONGKONG 10th Dec. 10th Noon
 SS. "HOOSIER STATE" LEAVE HONGKONG 13th Dec. 13th Noon

SHANGHAI-CALCUTTA SERVICE

Freight Only
 FOR CALCUTTA via SINGAPORE, PENANG and RANGOON.
 SS. "LAKE GILPEN" Nov. 28th.

MANILA-EAST-INDIA SERVICE

Freight and Passenger
 SAN FRANCISCO, HONOLULU, MANILA, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, CALCUTTA & COLOMBO
 Monthly Sailings.
 For full information regarding rates, space, etc., apply to—
 PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
 Telephone 141. Cable Address "SOLANO." Hotel Maunsell, Hongkong.

WATERHOUSE LINE.

REGULAR TRANS-PACIFIC FREIGHT SERVICE

Operating U.S. Shipping Board Steamers

Between

SEATTLE-TACOMA-VICTORIA-VANCOUVER and China, Japan and Philippine Island Ports.

"WEST IVAN" sailing about 1st Dec.
 "WEST JESTER" sailing about 23rd Dec.

Further sailings to be announced later. Through Bills of Lading issued to all Overland Common points in U.S. and Canada.
 For rates and full particulars apply to—
 FRANK WATERHOUSE & COMPANY, 4th Floor, Prince's Building, Telephone 1082.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE ON OR ABOUT	FOR
TJIPANAS	JAVA	in port	28th Nov.	JAVA via SAIGON
TJITABOEM	SHANGHAI	28th Nov.	28th Nov.	JAVA
KARIMATA	JAVA	28th Nov.	28th Nov.	JAVA
HALDIS	JAVA	28th Nov.	28th Nov.	JAVA

Wireless Telegraphy.
 The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodations for a limited number of saloon passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands India and Australia.
 For Particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the
 York Building, First Floor
 JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
 Telephone No. 1874.

VEREENIGDE NEDERLANDSCHE SCHEEPVAARTMAATSCHAPPIJ

(United Netherlands Navigation Company).

HOLLAND-OOST AZIE LIJN

(Holland-East Asia Line)

(Members of the Straits, China and Japan Conferences).

Regular monthly service between

JAPAN PORTS, SHANGHAI, HONGKONG AND MANILA

AND

AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG AND BREMEN

Sailing, subject to alterations.
 For
 "TOSARI" AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—3rd Dec.
 "OLDKERN" ROTTERDAM, AMSTERDAM & HAMBURG—1st Jan.
 "RADJA" AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—10th Feb.
 For full particulars please apply to—
 JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.
 General Agents, York Building.

THE EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., COPENHAGEN

The S.S. "RHODESIA"

will be loading for HAMBURG, COPENHAGEN and other

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

About 20th December.

Expected on or about	Will leave for above ports on or about
M/S. "Java" 30th Nov.	5th Jan.
M/S. "Indian" 18th Dec.	20th Jan.
M/S. "Peru" 28th Dec.	4th Feb.
M/S. "Annam" 7th Jan.	14th Feb.
M/S. "Asia" 15th Jan.	24th Feb.
M/S. "Afrika" 26th Jan.	3rd Mar.

For further particulars please apply to—

MANNERS & BACKHOUSE, LTD. Agents

Hongkong November 18th, 1921.

THOS. COOK & SON.

TOURIST, STEAMSHIP AND FORWARDING AGENTS, BANKERS, ETC.

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Cook's "FAR EASTERN TRAVELLERS GAZETTE" containing Sailings and fares from the Far East to all parts of the World will be forwarded free on application.

OBERAMMERGAU PASSION PLAY.

In order that the Public may be supplied with reliable information concerning accommodation in the village, with seats in the theatre, the Committee have appointed THOS. COOK & SON, Official Agents for the Play, to whom all enquiries should be addressed.

Telegraphic address: "COUPON." THOS. COOK & SON.

Telephone No. 524. Hongkong Hotel Buildings, corner of Pedder Street and Des Voeux Road, HONGKONG.

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Subject to change without notice.

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Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA DELAGOA RAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH & CAPT. TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
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ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE
FAR EAST/UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.S.S. "CITY OF GLASGOW" 6th Dec. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg
S.S. "KAZEMBE" 19th Dec. London, Rotterdam & Hamburg**HOMEWARD PASSENGER SERVICE**S.S. "CITY OF MANCHESTER" 30th Feb. London
S.S. "CITY OF SIMLA" Middle March London
Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of freight and passage rates apply to—

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THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.**NEW YORK DIRECT**

Joint Service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., AND CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO., LTD.

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

S.S. "KANEAS" via Suez Canal 18th Nov.
S.S. "KATUNA" via Suez Canal 10th Dec.
S.S. "KNIGHT OF THE GARTER" via Suez Canal 30th Dec.

* Call at Boston if sufficient inducement offers.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.
Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, or THE BANK LINE, LTD., HONGKONG
HONGKONG AND CANTON. REISS & CO., CANTON.**MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.****FRENCH MAIL LINES.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

DESTINATION	STEAMER & DISPATCHMENT	SAILING DATES
SHANGHAI, KUBE & YOKOHAMA	"ANGKOR" 12,000 On or about 2nd Dec. "PORTROS" 20,000 On or about 17th Dec.	
MARSEILLE via HAI-PHONG, SAIGON, SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ & PORT SAID	"AMAZONE" 11,000 On or about 8th Dec. "P. LECAT" 20,000 On or about 18th Dec.	

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

Telephone 740

R. RODENFUSHER,
Agent,
Queen's Building.**DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.****HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE**

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class, Coast Steamers, having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in staterooms and Saloons, and Excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOY & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

S.S. "HAIHONG" (Capt. J. S. Thomson) FRIDAY, Nov. 25th, at 12 Noon.
S.S. "HAIHONG" (Capt. W. Cooper) TUESDAY, Nov. 29th, at 12 Noon.
S.S. "HAIHONG" (Capt. W. O. Parsons) FRIDAY, Dec. 2nd, at 12 Noon.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & CO.,
General Managers.**P. & O., British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines**

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MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES, MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALIA, INCLUDING NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA, EGYPT, EUROPE, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"NYANZA"	7,000	25th Nov 11 a.m.	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"LAFORE"	5,200	4th Dec	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"SOWATI"	6,700	10th Dec	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DIFTERA"	5,200	20th Dec	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"NETLORP"	7,000	24th Dec	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PENGOLA"	8,000	7th Jan. 1922	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"ROSETT"	7,941	18th Jan.	B'way, Marseilles, L'don & Antp.
"KASHMIR"	8,841	21st Jan.	
"NAGORA"	8,841	18th Feb.	
"KASHGAR"	8,841	4th Mar.	
"KHYVA"	8,841	18th Mar.	
"DEVANHA"	8,841	1st Apr.	
"NOVARA"	8,841	15th Apr.	
"KALYAN"	8,841	29th Apr.	
"PLASSY"	7,940	13th May	

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

ARRATON APCAR 4,500 5th Dec Calcutta via Singapore, etc.

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong	Destination
"EASTERN"	4,000	12th Dec	Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.
"ARAFURA"	6,000	9th Jan.	

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

S.S.	Tonnage	From Hongkong	Destination
"DUNRA"	5,300	8th Dec	Shanghai only.
"DONGOLA"	8,000	18th Dec	Shanghai and Japan.

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.* Cargo only.
* 1st Saloon Passengers may travel by R.M.S. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets.All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Parcels Measuring not more than 24 in. x 36 in. x 1 will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.For Further Information, Passage Fares, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to—
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, 22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.**O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.**

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

LONDON, HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM & ANTWERP—Monthly direct service via Singapore and Penang.

* "ATLAS MARU" Thursday, 15th Dec.
* calling at Marseilles.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE. PASSENGER SERVICE.

* "CHICAGO MARU" Tuesday, 13th Dec.
BOMBAY & COLOMBO—REGULAR FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE via SINGAPORE.* "GANGES MARU" Saturday, 3rd Dec.
DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular Monthly PASSENGER SERVICE.* "ISHU MARU" Monday, 5th Dec.
SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and Pacific Islands.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA—Via Shanghai and Dairen—Regular fortnightly PASSENGER SERVICE touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S.A. in connection with Chicago Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

* "ERICA MARU" (omitting Shanghai) Saturday, 26th Nov.
HAWAII MARU Sunday, 4th Dec.

NEW YORK via PANAMA—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and Cuban Ports.

HAGUE MARU Middle of Jan.

NEW ORLEANS LINE via SUEZ.

JAPAN PORTS—Kobe & Yokohama via Shanghai.

* "ARGON MARU" Monday, 20th Nov.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOY—These steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K. wharf near the Harbour Office.

* "KAJO MARU" Sunday, 27th Nov.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOY.
For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—
Y. YABUDA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building, Tel. No. 144 & 145.**AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE**

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lv. Hongkong for Australia

"CHANGSHA" 22nd Nov. 29th Nov. 4 p.m.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, carrying a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-Rooms. A fully-qualified Doctor is carried. Reddened Papers. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmanian Ports. For 1st, 2nd and 3rd class rates apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

**C. N. C.
CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.**

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

From	Steamer	On	To
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	"TAMING"	On 25th Nov.	Noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"HUIHOW"	On 25th Nov.	Noon.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"SUNNING"	On 27th Nov.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KANGHUI W."	On 27th Nov.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KALFONG"	On 27th Nov.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHENAN"	On 27th Nov.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWANGHONG"	On 27th Nov.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"SUIYANG"	On 27th Nov.	10 a.m.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 27th Nov.	10 a.m.

* SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO. Steamer accommodation. Amships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai and Swatow (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

* BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.
For Freight or Passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

SAILING SCHEDULES, L.A. Shipping Board Steamers.

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

For VICTORIA VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

From Hongkong Arrive Seattle

FREIGHT & PASSENGER SERVICE.

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" sailing for Manila direct Nov. 29th.

S.S. "SILVER STATE" sailing for Manila direct Dec. 20th.

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" sailing for Seattle Dec. 10th for Seattle.

S.S. "SILVER STATE" sailing for Seattle Dec. 30th for Seattle.

FOR PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling at Manila, Shanghai, Kobe & Yokohama)

S.S. "ABERCOO" Dec. 7th

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Companies points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478. 5th Floor, Union Building. [7]

THE ADMIRAL LINE

PACIFIC STEAMSHIP CO.

REGULAR SERVICE**SAIGON-SINGAPORE-BATAVIA**
and other JAVA PORTS.

S.S. "CADABETTA" Sailing Nov. 29th.

S.S. "LAKE ONAWA" Sailing Dec. 20th.

OPERATED FOR ACCOUNT OF U.S. BOARD.

OFFICES

5th Floor, Union Building, Telephone 2477 & 2478. PASSENGER OFFICE, QUEEN'S BUILDING, 2, ICE HOUSE ST.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via PANAMA.

S.S. "WEST HINROD" (via Panama) Second half of Nov.
S.S. "WYTHEVILLE" First half of Jan. 19 2

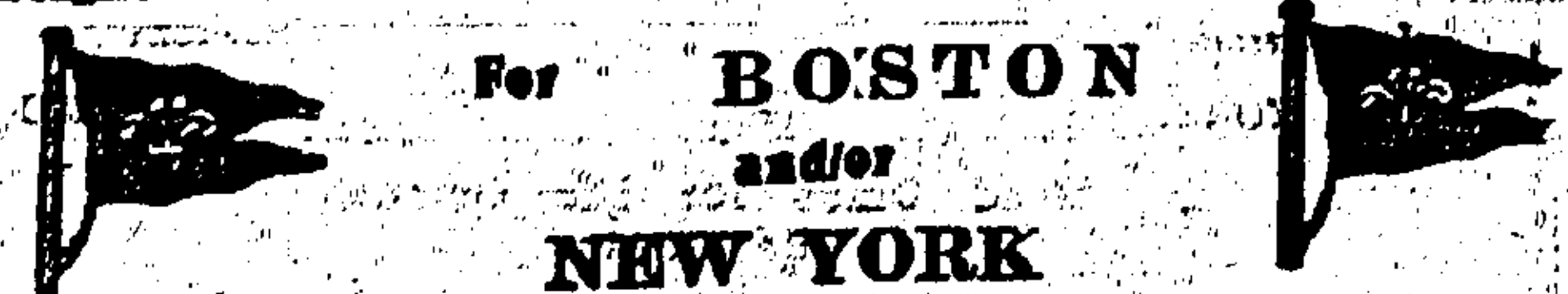
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